The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,355.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MARKS—June 16th, at Calcutta, Mr. Leman Marks, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

BAGGOTT—June 17th, at Vepery, at the residence of Mr. T E. Vincent, Mr. Thomas George Baggott, aged 40 years 1 month and 7 days.

JONES—June 18th, at Kilpauk, Madras, Arthur, son of the Rev. S. Jones, London Mission, Coimbatoor, aged 1 year.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

STEDMAN—June 14th, at Agra, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Stedman, Head Assistant Superintending Engineer's Office, 3rd Circle, aged 33 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as about twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S W Monsoon—viz, from the 1st June to 1st August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooron.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 15th June 1866.

THE S. S. "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain Swanson, will leave Bombay for Calcutta direct on the 4th proximo. For Freight of Cargo, Treasure, &c. and Passage apply to the undersigned.

N. I. ABRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 3 th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Agents ship *Daphne.*

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business as Brokers and Merchants in Bombay, separately and in partnership under the name, style, and firm of NOWROJEE EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, at the premises lately occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation, No. 15 Meadow Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security, if any, to be given by such Trustees.

CHAPPLE and CLEARY,
Solicitors for Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.

15, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under style of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 19th day of June 1866.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee & Co.

NOTICES.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Khandeish*, Captain Storey, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Storey will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 22nd June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—
1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,
for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

"DIAMOND" RELIEF FUND.—It is proposed to open a SUBSCRIPTION on behalf of Captain and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. McNeil, the chief officer, and the Chinese carpenter of the wrecked ship *Diamond*, to enable them to replace their Clothing, Nautical Instruments, Tools, &c., lost in the wreck. For this purpose the sum of Rs. 3,000 is required, and Subscriptions will be received at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*, or by the undersigned. The amounts received will be daily advertised and the Subscription List closed as soon as the amount above mentioned has been received.

SAMUEL GILES, Junr.

~~9, Medows Row,~~ 25th June 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay Landable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વીકટોરીઆ કોટન જીન એંડ પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company (Limited) will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Broach, and that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th of June to 7th of July 1866, both days inclusive.

JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 22nd June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.—The sale of Messrs. McCOMBIE & SONS' Stock in Trade will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th of June, instant, instead of this day, as previously advertised. The property is on view from to-day.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH CALL, of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 17th July next, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

NOTICE.—The BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY the 11th July 1866 at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10 Hummum Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the place aforesaid on the 21st instant:—

1st. That the above named Association be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Mooljee Megjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Edulji Nousherwanjee, Manager of the Association, and Hurrylall Mohunlall be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Association and distributing the Assets, and that their remuneration be 3 per cent upon the amount to be distributed by them to be equally divided amongst them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c., which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

LOST, between the Bombay Bank and Apollo Bunder, one POCKET-BOOK, containing Rs. 19,360 of Bombay Bank Notes, and other Documents. He who will bring the same to TEMOOLJEE JEHANGEER PATELL, at Mr. Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla's house, in the Fort, will be handsomely REWARDED.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 10 Apollo Street, opposite Government Secretariate Office, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet and the Directors' Report up to 31st December 1865;

To elect new Directors in the room of those retiring, subject to re-election;

And other general business connected with the Company.

By order of the Board,
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

बॉमबे रीकलेमेशन कमपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the abovenamed Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th July, both days inclusive.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.

25th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाबे रींकलेमशन कपनी (लींर्मटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY the 14th July, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 31st May 1866;
To receive Directors' Report;
To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year; and
Fix their remuneration.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.

25th June 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 / 27th Anuy 1041 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd-sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Alleppy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 / 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government

Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS.
15, Cockspur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS. The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... Rs. 3

Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after THIS EVENING.

Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th June 1866.

A CARD.
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to

J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.

CHARLES E. BENN,
R. H. BAKER,
W. J. BEST,
JAMES HOSSACK,
} Trustees.

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS and COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Mrs. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March to* 1st *November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One c Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 29 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.

Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—

Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

J. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M.—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th June 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONAH.—A SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will be run between Bombay and Poonah, commencing from MONDAY next the 25th instant, calling at the undermentioned Stations shown below.

Down Train.			Up Train.		
		A. M.			A. M.
Bombay	Dep.	9- 0	Poonah	Dep.	7-25
Byculla	do.	9-20	Kirkee	do.	7-45
Dadur	do.	9-36	Chinchwod	do.	8-20
Coorla	do.	9-53	Tullegaum	do.	9-10
Bhandoop	do.	10-27	Kurkulla	do.	9-55
Tannah	do.	10-45	Lanowlee	do.	10-38
Callian	do.	11-37			P. M.
Budlapoor	do.	12-10	Kurjut	do.	1-25
		P. M.	Narel	do.	1-57
Narel	do.	12-50	Budlapoor	do.	2-35
Kurjut	do.	1-30	Callian	do.	3-10
Lanowlee	do.	4 28	Tannah	do.	3-52
Kurkulla	do.	5- 5	Bhandoop	do.	4- 7
Tullegaum	do.	5-40	Coorla	do.	4-38
Chinchwod	do.	6-16	Dadur	do.	4-53
Kirkee	do.	6-48	Byculla	do.	5-12
Poonah	Arrl.	7- 0	Bombay	Arrl.	5-25

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Bank, in Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That the Liquidators be authorised to do all acts which Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866 authorise them to do, with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company."

JOHN GRAY,
J. D. ROBINSON,
BERAMJI NAOROJI,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

NOTICES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs. 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Bats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
And Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherry-wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers or 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

During the Monsoon 25 per cent. extra.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpoor, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednuggur (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a qualified young man, EMPLOYMENT in either of the undermentioned capacities, viz., PRESS CORRECTOR or EXAMINER, MANAGING or CORRESPONDING CLERK, or any situation where a knowledge of drafting letters and generally superintending the work of subordinate Clerks is required. Apply to "S. F. P.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—WANTED, for the Office of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, a DEPUTY REGISTRAR and TRANSLATOR. Pay Rupees 200 per mensem. He must be a good English Scholar and possess such a competent knowledge of Oordoo and Mahratta as to be able to translate fluently from English into either language. A knowledge of Judicial Law and Procedure is desirable.

Applications, enclosing Copies of Certificates, should be addressed to the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpore.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to

B. F. CAMA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the

LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)

TO LET, a neat small OFFICE, containing 2 Rooms, in Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea, in excellent order. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, at Poona, for the season, or for a longer period, one commodious and handsomely furnished BUNGALOW in the Civil Lines, occupied for some years past by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee; another BUNGALOW, unfurnished, also in the Civil Lines, recently occupied by Mr. Lewis. For further particulars apply to

JOHN L. SCOTT,
Manager of Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. Trust Estate.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1866.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the HOUSE lately vacated by H. COKE, Esq., commanding splendid view of the whole Island and Harbour, being highest on the Hill. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, the HOUSE in Chinchpoogly, No. 1, lately vacated by Mr. G. A. Barnett. Apply to VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Girgaum Road.

TO LET, 42 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—7 on Malabar Hill, 5 at Colaba, 1 at Tardeo, 5 on Bandora Hill, 8 at Mazagon, 4 at Girgaum, ½ on Khambala, 8 at Grant Road, 1 at Chinchpoogly, and 1 at Naigaum. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a first-rate pair of white PONIES, very quiet and sound. Each goes in Single Harness also, and one of them goes beautifully on a Saddle. Address "META" in this Office.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! for the Monsoon.—A fresh stock of every description of BOOTS (double soles, and double toes, screws) by Dawson and Son, to hand per Overland Mail.

30 Meadow Street. J. BURN, Tailor, &c.

FOR SALE, at Poona,

A handsome Grey Arab Charger, 8 off, 14-3; also carries a Lady	Rs. 1,000
A handsome Chesnut Arab Charger, 8 off, 14-1; also a good Lady's Horse	„ 600
A handsome Australian Charger, aged	„ 800

The above are the property of Colonel Prior, H. M.'s 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, about proceeding to England.

Apply to R. FELL & SON,
Poona, 23rd June 1866. Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECKED SHIP "DIAMOND" FROM JUDDA.—ON THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of the concerned, at 1 o'clock P. M., opposite Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia's Bungalow, as she now lies on the Rocks near Breach Candy. The wreck will be sold with all her Stores, Cargo, and Equipments whatever may be at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.—THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 2 o'clock P. M., in their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Thos. W. Taylor & Co., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Dorabjee Nowrojee, ex ship *Sparkenhoe*, 1763 tons of COALS.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, *ex* "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few

EXTINCTEMS,

or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

FOR SALE, by order of the Trustees of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, the following valuable PROPERTIES:—

1. A piece of Land at Worlee, containing about 17,280 square yards, with a stone-built upper-roomed Bungalow.
2. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 6,331 square yards.
3. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 8,450 square yards.
4. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,049 square yards.
5. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 1,482 square yards.
6. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,615 square yards.
7. A piece of Land at Chinchpoogly, containing about 10,935 square yards.

The Title-deeds may be seen on application at No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, where offers for the Properties will be received.

G. R. WILSON,
Manager for Merwanjee Nusserwanjee's Trustees.

Bombay, 21st June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to Mr. T. GINGER, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15	„
Do. Do.	„ 13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„ 38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32	„
SHERRY do.	„ 32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	„ 30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„ 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„ 30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 „
„ „ 2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20 „
Whiskey at Rs. 20 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well-known Firm, has just arrived per *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived *ex Rinaldo.*

			Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse			40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"		do.	42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.	26
Do. do.	pints	do.	28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.	38
Do. do.	pints	do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann			30
Hock		do.	30
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.	36
Johannisberg, choice		do.	26
Still Hochheim		do.	24
Hock, 1857		L. Meyer, Bass	24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valiny Burgundy	20

Just landed, *ex Alma*, from Bordeaux.

Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras Canon	24
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	18
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfranennistch	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

Brandy Cognac	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do. do.	„ „	„ 30
SHERRY, good	„ „	„ 30
Do. pale	„ „	„ 25
Do. do.	„ „	„ 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	„ „	„ 26
Do. a fine old Wine	„ „	„ 22
Do. a good Wine	„ „	„ 18
TENT WINE	„ „	„ 29
BRANDY, Pale	„ „	„ 36
Do. do.	„ „	„ 26
SPIRITS—Hollands	„ „	„ 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„ „	„ 36
do.	„ pts.	„ 16
Noyeau	„ qts.	„ 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„ „	„ 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„ pts.	„ 8
Breakfast... Do.	„ qts.	„ 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux	Rs. 34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	Rs. 44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. Limited)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	32
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	23
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	23
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	35
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	35
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

In consequence of favourable telegraphic news [illegible] being at 9 pence, the market assumed a better tone this day. Bank of Bombay shares advanced from 35 to 30 discount; Elphinstones rose from 555 to 570; United Victorias from 850 to 1,045 per share; Back Bays close at 2,300; Old Financials 14 per share. Market steady.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dhollera	280 to 285
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	285 to 290
Surat and Broach (New)	280 to 285
Porebunder (New)	225 to 230
Veeraval (New)	225 to 230
Khandeish (New)	270 to 275
Dharwar (now ready)	305 to 310
Hinghunghaut (New)	305 to 310
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	285 to 290

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

TELEGRAMS in the early part of the week were rather irregular, but since Monday they have been coming forward with greater despatch: unfortunately, however, the news they contain were at first of a character calculated to increase the depression which we have experienced for some weeks past. Messages of the 19th advise a declaration of war and the commencement of hostilities in Germany, the Liverpool market in consequence being depressed and drooping, Fair Dhollera quoted 8¼d. On the following day the reported resignation of the English ministry must have unfavourably influenced the market, but in the afternoon of that day the quotation had advanced to 8½d., and continued at this on the 21st, advancing to 8⅝d. on the 23rd. A message of the 25th came to hand yesterday reporting a battle on the Continent, but in spite of this Cotton was active and advancing. The Manchester market is quiet, telegrams of the 23rd quoting 7lb Shirtings 12s., and 40's Twist 1s. 8d.

Piece Goods—The business in Piece Goods has not been so large as in the previous week, but prices show little change. The heavy rainfall we have already had, while it has tended to reduce present operations, promises well for the future, but the position in which matters now stand at home render the course of our market much more uncertain than it otherwise would have been; we shall in all probability, however, have little doing for a few weeks, but we do not look for any serious reduction in values. Transactions during the week comprise 40 inch Shirtings 7lb. at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-7, the latter price for a fine make; 8¼lbs. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-12, and latterly Rs. 9-2; 3lb. Madapollams Rs. 3-6; T. Cloths at from 14 annas to 18 annas per lb. There have been one or two large lots of 30's Water Twist cleared at 17 annas, and 40's Water has brought 21 annas.

Cotton.—There is nothing doing in this staple at present, and prices are nominal; the news now to hand will again strengthen Dealers, but a considerable reduction will be required before much is done on European account. Shipments during the week aggregate 2,572 bales against 2,042 bales last week. We quote Dhollera Rs. 280; Broach Rs. 275; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 300 to Rs. 305.

Freights are daily becoming worse, and from the heavy arrivals of tonnage within the last few days, prospects of improvement are more distant than ever. We quote Cotton for Liverpool:—Iron Ships 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Wood 5s. to 7s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return of the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 10,38,154
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	,, 13,79,533
Deposits at Branches	Increase	,, 3,17 284
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	,, 44,704
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	,, 8,91,651
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	,, 1,22,382
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Increase	,, 8,05,022
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	,, 1,41,214

Money.—At the date of our last the feeling of anxiety awakened by the suspension of the Agra Bank had not subsided, but toward the close of the week there were symptoms of its abating, which on Saturday produced a very active feeling in the Share market, some of our Bank shares then experiencing a considerable rise. This feeling has been again dispelled by the news to hand on Monday, the fresh fall in Cotton giving rise to fears of further embarassments with mercantile firms. The anxiety regarding the two principal Exchange Banks here is not altogether allayed, but we think the customers of the Banks and the general public ought now to be satisfied as to the thorough stability of these institutions. By the China Mail we have received 32 lacs in gold and silver from China and Australia; and the English mail brought 1 lac, so that we have received some assistance during the week. The Bank of Bombay has been again prominently brought to notice during the week from the great fluctuations which have taken place in its shares; such fluctuations show that the rumours affecting this Bank are not being circulated with disinterested motives, and shareholders should guard against sacrificing their property. The general meeting will now shortly be held, when we dare say every information will be afforded by the Directors as to the position of the Bank; after the rumours which have been so assiduously spread, the interests of the Bank require, and shareholders will not be satisfied without, the fullest details, and these we trust the Directors will not hesitate to give.

The Bank return for the week ending on Saturday shows the better feeling which is now setting in. The Head Office Deposits have increased nearly 14 lacs, to which we anticipate a further addition during the present week, partly from the remittances which have come to hand, and partly from the gradual return of confidence inducing depositors to bank their money in preference to keeping it in their own custody. The increase of 9 lacs to Credits being temporary, we expect to see it reduced in next statement. The Treasury Balance has been added to to the extent of 10 lacs, the Government Reserve now exceeding 67 lacs. The addition to the Head Office Cash is 8 lacs, towards which the Branches have again contributed largely.

Government Securities have again been active, but prices are not quite so firm; we now quote:—Fours 89½ to 90; Fives 105½; Five and half 110.

Exchange.—For the last outgoing mail closing quotations were:—Bank 2s. 0⅝d., Credits 2s. 1d., to 2s. 1⅛d., Documents 2s. 1⅛d. to 2s. 1⅜d. For next mail business has not yet fairly commenced, and it is likely there will be little doing until we have later English advices. Some Bank paper was sold on Monday at 2s. 0⅝d. On Calcutta we quote sight 100½ to 101.

Shares.—The market opened with a decidedly downward tendency, and a further decline in prices took place, Old Elphinstones being quoted Rs. 480, Back Bays Rs 1,350, Bank of Bombay 45 discount, and Old Financials Rs. 12 per share. There was then some re-action, the Market being very active especially on Saturday, when quotations were Old Elphinstones Rs. 580, Back Bays Rs. 2,400, Bank of Bombay 21 discount, Old Financials Rs. 19 per share. The news since to hand has checked the improvement and prices are not now so firm. We quote:—Old Elphinstones Rs. 575; Back Bay Rs. 2,100; United Victorias Rs. 1,025; Bank of Bombay 33 discount; Old Financials Rs. 14 per share.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26TH.

[illegible], Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

[illegible]well, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

[illegible], Lieutenant, attached to 7th Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

[illegible], Lieutenant A. H., 4th Rifles, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]ington ....Bell ....Cardiff, Feb. 27.
[illegible] Jackson ....Chatfield........Shields, March 5.
[illegible]man........Hughes ....Calcutta, April 24.

DEPARTURE.

[illegible] ....Gadds ....Batavia.

[illegible] British ship Celestial Empire, Surden, bound to Liverpool, [illegible] her port clearance yesterday.

[illegible] following vessels began to load yesterday:—
[illegible] O Co.'s S. S. Orissa, for China.
[illegible] for Coast and Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "ORISSA," (1,646 tons, and 390 H. P.,) Captain CURLING, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day WEDNESDAY, 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's office by 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 25th June 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—The price of ICE is still One Quarter Anna per lb.

TO BE LET, the smaller HOUSE in the "Retreat" compound, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Apply to MR. ALFRED KING, Stores Department, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that MR. ROBERT WOOD BARKER was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of January last.

GEO. S. KING & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just landed ex *Rangoon*—

Ten Cases (1,00,000) No. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, in excellent condition. Apply to BLACKWELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship *Varuna*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Varuna*.
Bombay, 26th June 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in partnership with NAOROSJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co. as Merchants, and with ATMARAM MADHOWJEE & Co. as Brokers to the Firm of Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

WHEREAS the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provision of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the said Act, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE will be held at the office of Messrs. CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Parsee Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY the Second Day of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said MANOCKJEE RUTTONJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate Three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys for Manockjee Ruttonjee.
Bombay, 25th June 1866.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT NO. 588 OF 1864.

THUCKER COOVERJEE PRAGJEE..........*Plaintiff.*
vs.
DADY CURSETJEE..........*Defendant.*

SUIT NO. 769 OF 1864.

THUCKER COOVERJEE PRAGJEE..........*Plaintiff,*
vs.
DADY CURSETJEE AND JEYBAEE, widow of CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Deceased... } *Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of two Warrants for sale of immoveable property, respectively dated the 25th day of July last, issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above suits) will be put up for sale by Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the High Court, on SATURDAY, 30th day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the abovenamed Defendants of, in, and to all that House situate at Gowalia Tank Road, assessed under No. 8, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the Sonabaee's Oart, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Sonabaee's ground, and on the south by the public road, subject to the mortgage claim of JEEVANDASS JUGJEEWENDASS, and without prejudice to the Rights of the Defendant, Jaibaee, widow, the mortgagee.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants, subject as aforesaid.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or to Messrs. KELLY & Co., the Plaintiff's Attornies.

A. R. SCOBLE, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th May 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, a creditor of the said Company, Petitioner.

Upon motion of Mr. Scoble being of Counsel for the abovenamed petitioner, and on reading his petition praying that an order may be made for the winding up of the abovenamed Company under the provisions of the Companies' Act 1866, and that the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited) may be restrained by the injunction of this Honorable Court from proceeding further in their suit against the said Company, or that this Court will be pleased to make such other order as to it shall seem meet, and also on reading the Declaration at the foot of the said petition; It is ordered that on this order being advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and the *Times of India*, and in two Goojrati and two Maharathi Newspapers published in Bombay, The Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) be wound up by the Court, unless good and sufficient cause to the contrary be shown within fourteen days from the sealing hereof; And it is further ordered that all proceedings at the suit of "The Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited)" and all other proceedings now pending against The Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) be in the meantime stayed, or until the further order of the Court; And it is also ordered that this order be served upon the Liquidators of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited) or their Attorneys, and also on Messrs. Henry Manisty, Henry Gamble, and Cowasjee Muncherjee, Ahmedabadwallah named in the aforesaid petition. Witness Richard Couch, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 11th day of June 1866.

By the Court,
J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARREN,
Head Assistant.
The 26th of June 1866.

Messrs. KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT
Petitioner's Attorneys.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

CALENDAR—JUNE—JULY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	27	Saturn on the Merdian at 10 P.M.	5 25	6 39	10 31	10 50	20th June 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 4s. 5.
Thurs.	28	Full Moon at 8-25 A.M.	5 26	6 39	11 10	11 27	
Fri.	29	Civil Twilight lasts at 42½m.	5 23	6 39	11 46	—	
Sat.	30	Moon passes 5° 9' N of Jupiter at 7-54 A.M.	5 27	6 39	0 4	0 23	
Sun.	1	5th Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 40	0 40	0 59	
Mon.	2	Venus sets at 8-49 P.M.	5 27	6 40	1 17	1 35	
Tues.	3	Day breaks at 4-41 A.M.	5 28	6 40	1 53	2 15	

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

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,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

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Printed and Published at the Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE *is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr.* CHARMAN.

J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 20
AGRA	June 19	LAHORE	June 16
ALLAHABAD	June 3	LONDON	June 4
AUSTRALIA	June 3	MAURITIUS	May 20
ALEXANDRIA	June 11	MADRAS	June 20
BANGALORE	June 16	MALTA	June 10
CALCUTTA	June 18	MEERUT	June 19
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	June 18
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 19
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 19	PUNJAUB	June 16
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 12
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

FOR a very considerable time, whether it be under the shareholders' dread of future calls, or a growing conviction that the Back Bay undertaking will never repay the enormous outlay it will involve, the feeling has become popular that this Leviathan reclamation scheme, like so many of the humbler institutions of Bombay, should wind itself up, content to live in the memory of posterity as one of the splendid visions of the cotton days rather than as a monument of prudence or folly, as the future shall determine. This would undoubtedly be an ignominious end to a scheme which augured such a harvest of profits, that the use of contemptible backstairs influences were not considered too degrading a means of obtaining a concession from Government of the right to reclaim a portion of Back Bay. It would be humiliating to Government itself to think that a project for which, in a moment fatal to its own reputation, it had violated Sir Charles Wood's rules for the disposal of waste lands, and to the promoters of which it had granted a secret concession, should come to such a lame and impotent conclusion as that implied in total abandonment. Even Government was as enthusiastic as the promoters and eager premium-hunters of the hour; and Sir Bartle Frere, whose head was at the time filled with prophetic visions of the Frere Town which was to rise like Alladin palaces upon the Esplanade, kindled into eloquent rapture as he minuted the fact that the dream of projectors during the reign of former Governors was now about to be realised, and that Mr. Michael Scott, like a sort of Bombay Mrs. Partington, and his co-promoters were to sweep the Indian Ocean out of Back Bay. When one contemplates the chop-fallen vaticinations of these modern days of heavy discounts, with no false colouring to gild the undertaking and no false haze to distort the future, one is ironically reminded of Hamlet's soliloquy over Yorick. It is true that all that is yet heard are but the ominous murmurs of individual shareholders as to the future prospects of the Company and the feasibility of its scheme. Possibly also it is beginning to dawn both upon the promoters and upon Government, that the scheme is beyond the resources of Bombay; and the main question for them is how to retire honourably from the whole business. Certain it is that the main purpose of the Company in the eyes of the shareholders has been long since served. The premiums are irretrievably gone; the days of heavy losses, of discounts and unsaleable stock have come,—the days of dividend are a generation hence, and new calls are imminent. Accordingly the Company has run its career in the affection of the shareholders, unless it can be galvanised into life again, and the idea of so galvanising it has been already conceived.

The proposal in the *Bombay Saturday Review* of Saturday last, to convert the Back Bay Reclamation Company into a Flats Reclamation Company, may or may not be inspired by the guiding spirits of the Back Bay scheme; but it is one which will address itself to them and the shareholders, and probably also to Government, as getting rid of a hopeless undertaking, and opening up a new opportunity of raising Back Bay shares to a speculative value. We must plead guilty to some surprise that our contemporary's anticipations as to the prosperity of the Back Bay undertaking should have been allowed to suffer so very hasty a collapse. As if to revive the drooping spirits and rekindle the ardour of the shareholders, the *Review*, in the first week of its new Editorial management, seized its harp and played a pretty prelude on the glorious future of the great Company. In the second week it invites all concerned to consider whether the scheme cannot be "modified," that is, abandoned; for the modification proposed is that, as soon as the line of Railway is completed, the scheme shall be given up altogether that the Company may transfer its labours to the more fruitful and less costly enterprise of reclaiming the Flats. Now how can our contemporary, while so enthusiastic about the brilliant future of the Company, recommend the promoters and shareholders to throw away their monopoly, and renounce a right and privilege which were considered at one time so valuable that Honourable Members of Council did not scruple to abuse their influence with Government to obtain the privilege, and that shareholders madly purchased the shares at a premium of Rs. 40,000? We admit as the Back Bay idea is speculatively exhausted, that the Flats would be a tempting object with which to bait anew the Back Bay shares. Speculation for a time would merrily resume its course, and speculators, made wise by the lesson of one collapse, would avoid a second, and leave the burden of a fall upon willing dupes. The Flats must be reclaimed some day, and with an energetic Government would have been reclaimed long ago; but it is better that they should be reclaimed under the supervision of Government itself, or by the Municipality, than that they should be handed over to a private Company which, when the agreement takes place, will have already failed to complete the only undertaking it has attempted. If the Company adopts the proposal of the *Reviewer*, Government cannot forget why it is that the Back Bay shareholders are unable to complete their own scheme. Because most of them purchased at enormous premiums, and have thereby incapacitated themselves from paying future calls, is Government to annul their bargain, now that it has been entered into, and transfer to them nearly all that is worth the having of the once rich heritage of the State? Government and the promoters have already satisfied themselves that the scheme is not only sound, but that the addition of 1,500 acres of land at the narrowest part of the island will continue to be more and more wanted. It remains for the Company to prove that the scheme is impracticable, and, until that is done, it should certainly be held to its bargain. But if the original concession was obtained by backstairs influence, what guarantee have we that so insignificant an alteration in its terms as that proposed by the *Reviewer* may not be obtained by equally dishonourable means!

IT is with great pleasure we perceive that the question of horse-breeding in India is exciting in creased attention in our Presidency. There is, no doubt, that Bombay is far behind the rest of the Peninsula in this respect, having trusted to the staff of that bruised reed—Arabia,—which has at last gone into her hand and pierced it. "An Indian Officer" has published a little pamphlet on breeding horses for the Army in India, and as this is virtually tantamount to breeding horses for all purposes, or nearly so, we welcomed the appearance of the *brochure* cordially, expecting to gain from it many valuable hints on a difficult and intricate subject. We are disappointed to find that the "Indian Officer" does not enter much into the question of the *modus operandi* of breeding horses in India, but confines himself almost entirely to showing that they ought to be bred here: this is a point on which we have frequently insisted, and which is becoming more obvious day by day. We have said that breeding horses for the army would supply the public in general. The army requires horses of four descriptions. The officer's charger, the Cavalry horse, that for the Horse Artillery, and that for the Field Batteries. The public requires racers, park hacks, roadsters, and carriage horses. The best class of army horses, the chargers, would supply the park hacks, the roadsters are what we want in the Cavalry; the Horse Artillery require the best of the carriage horses, and the Field Batteries those that are less good. In striving to improve our stock, and breed the best chargers, we should introduce the English thoroughbred, and thus often turn out nags adapted for racing purposes. The writer of the pamphlet we alluded to, devotes ten pages of his fifteen to the condemnation of the system at present existing, and does not give statistics with reference to country breeding, which are what we most want. What he does say is, for the most part, true enough, but we should have liked him to say a great deal more. He says, "an English farmer can pay from £2 to £5 for the service of a stallion, rent for his land, and yet afford to sell a four year old colt, before he is broken in, for about £40, which is about the usual price for a well grown promising colt likely to make a hunter. Such a horse would be bred in the stud in India for a smaller sum if the business were properly done." That is the question we should like to see fully investigated. We ourselves believe that the thing can be done, but very many say it cannot, and point to some ancient attempts of the kind, which proved failures. It seems to us that Government should be able to accomplish the task much more economically than private individuals, who breed but one or two foals in a year; yet these (we refer to the common country bred) are sold at prices varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400. The "Indian Officer" goes on to say, "Government would pay nothing for the service of the sire; he is in India already and Government property; the land would not be rented; the only outlay would be for the purchase of the mare, and the expense of feeding the colt." This is very loose reasoning; for the sire has cost the Government a good deal of money to purchase in England and bring out; probably not less than £300. If a really good sire, making allowance for those which die on the passage and are otherwise rendered ineffective, taking his service at £3, he would have to visit a hundred mares before it could be said that Government saved by him, to say nothing of his keep all the time he is in India. True, the land would not be rented, but that given up to stud purposes could be used in other ways, or at the worst let at the usual small assessment. As for the purchase of the mare and the feeding of the colt being the only outlay, is the mare herself to starve during and after gestation? Are there to be no attendants? Are there to be no supervisors of the establishment? These are the points that require to be well looked into, and carefully estimated.

We quite agree with the author of the pamphlet when he exposes the absurdity of the present system of breeding from sixteen hand English horses and pony mares, though we are not aware that it is very constantly done. There are plenty of large coarse-bred country mares to be found in Guzerat and Kattiawar,—large, that is, for India, about fourteen hands two or three inches, and there is no occasion to resort to pony mares, as far as we can judge. The idea of the writer of the pamphlet before us seems to be to introduce West Australian mares of the best Suffolk Punch class, to mate with weight carrying English hunters. This mixture looks very well on paper, but is of a rather speculative and conjectural nature: we should prefer much to bring our mares also from England and from nearly the same class as the horses; the more nearly sire and dam resemble one another in general character, the less uncertainty, as a rule, is there about the progeny. Supposing the foal to take after the sire in style, and its dam in other respects, as is generally reckoned now, the produce of the English hunter and Suffolk Punch mare would be unexceptionable, but nature does not always act in this fixed and easily calculated manner, and we think that, admirable as the Australian mare described is of her kind, she is not adapted for the purpose as well as an English mare of the class from which hunters are bred. The expense would be thus increased largely, but only the original expense; and by getting the best mares at first we should save a great deal of after importing, for the great secret of the success of Indian studs lies in two conditions as far as the public are concerned; one is that the horses first produced should be showy enough to find favour; every one admires a pretty horse, though few know a good one. The public have a fancy for a horse that sticks his tail up in the air, and they will not pay much for him if he does not; while even a good judge does not like to be seen riding an ugly brute, however serviceable he may be. The other condition is that the first start being well made, the country breeding should be attended to with the utmost care. India is not England, and the best horse for England is not the same as the best horse for India. We do not know yet what the best horse for India is; what we learn from the studs of the North-West is valueless, as they have not been conducted on enlightened principles, the superintendents having simply endeavoured to Anglicise their produce. We do not want the sixteen hand thorough breds; the country cannot stand them,—neither do we want little showy fourteen one steeds; the country can do better than that. If we begin with the best we can get now, namely, stout, strong-constitutioned, well-bred English horses and mares of fifteen one and two, we shall, by careful selection and judicious observation of results, be able to improve our horses to suit the climate, and to meet as well as possible the various uses for which they are required. The element of continual change according to outward circumstances must be taken into account. The horse for India cannot be the same as the horse taken from a different climate.

OUR Alexandria correspondent says:—Letters from Smyrna state that, owing to accounts received from Constantinople that cholera had made its appearance in Alexandria, vessels would for the present be subjected to a quarantine of ten days. We need not say that there is no foundation for the statement, and that therefore the precaution taken by the Smyrnaites is needless.

Also that the Alexandria Board of Health, at a meeting held a few days since, determined that all vessels arriving at Alexandria from Jaffa and Caifa, shall be subjected to a quarantine observation of five days. This measure has been found expedient in consequence of intelligence having been received that cholera had appeared at Tibezied, and in various other parts of Palestine. A Medical Commission, presided over by Dr. Ogilvie Bey, have proceeded to Suez to report on the sanitary condition of that at present indifferently healthy place, but, as the water has been supplied in greater quantity and of better quality, it is to be hoped that the health of Suez will now improve.

Letters from Mecca state that a number of prudential measures had been taken by the Sanitary Commission, in view of the sacrificial offerings; pits for the refuse of the animals slain were dug in the vicinity of the Mount of Sacrifices. The caravan which brought the Prophet's carpet was waylaid in the gorges of Giudeda, three days' journey from Medina, by a band of Bedouins, who demanded a ransom. The pilgrims resisted, and a severe encounter ensued, resulting in the complete discomfiture of the Arabs, of whom about one hundred were left dead on the field. The festival passed over in the most perfect order, although there were not fewer than 70,000 pilgrims. The sacrificial rites were restricted to certain isolated spots, and the carcases of the slaughtered animals were carried away as fast as the ceremonial observances were over, to the large pits expressly prepared for their reception. In the transport of these animals 180 camels, 20 chariots, and 200 tekrures were employed. The mortality during the three days over which the festivities extended was comparatively small. The Cadi of Mecca died, and twenty other deaths are recorded, but it was conclusively established that none of them resulted from any epidemic malady.

THE *Mofussilite*:—It is with much regret that we have to notice the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Matheson, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Colonel Matheson was a member of the court of enquiry on the accounts of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, and was struck down with heat apoplexy. Colonel Matheson entered the service on 3rd January 1840, and served in the Punjab Campaign, in the expedition against the Sontals in '55 and '56, and raised and commanded the Benares Horse during the Mutiny. The death of this officer gives a step in the Cadre of the late 52nd Native Infantry.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The *Bombay Saturday Review* has called upon the Directors of the Bombay Reclamation Company to forsake their first love in Back Bay, and to transfer their affections to her sister on the Flats. The reasons for this change in the domestic relations of the Company, are based upon economy and urgency. The Flats, we are told, "would be far cheaper (than Back Bay) and are more urgently required." The "conditions" of the privilege of filling up Back Bay "were too hard for those who made any real calculation of the cost of the work," *i. e.*, the beauty is found to be too dear for the money, now that her smiles can no longer be converted into capital. Now, whether these explanations are sufficient justification for "abandoning for the present all idea of the further extension of the works in Bombay, beyond those required for the railway and new roads," remains to be determined by Government and the shareholders of the Company. It seems no small scandal to attempt to extinguish an old flame in this rough and ready manner, and to rush into the Divorce Court with a new devotion hanging on the arm, seeking a judicial separation. If I were appointed an Acting Judge for the occasion of this trial, and the petitioners offered the above as their best plea for shaking off old Back Bay, I am inclined to think that the new Justice would unhesitatingly turn the appellants out of Court, as men who, having infringed the tenth commandment, came to have their consciences made easy by seeking the aid of the law in a judicial divorce. The decision would go with the law "you have taken her for better and for worse, so stick to your bargain." The separation is demanded, however, not by the Directors of the Back Bay Company, but by the *Reviewer*. I would, therefore, solemnly remind the *Reviewer* of the necessity of adhering to a stricter morality.

The question mooted by the *Reviewer* may be divided into

(1.) Considerations regarding the Back Bay scheme, and

(2.) Considerations regarding the Flats reclamation scheme.

Under the first consideration, I remark that the *Reviewer* is the apologist of the promoters of the Company and an admirer of the Back Bay scheme itself. That apologists should have risen up, and that admirers should have been found in 1864, is an undoubted historical fact, and that the *Reviewer* should have been led captive by the marine prospect, the princely villas, the enchanting gardens, the lovely drives, the palatial looking warehouses, the magnificent bazaars, the fountains, the baths, the promenades, the skittle alley, and the orange blossoms,—all vividly portrayed in the "correspondence" as lying, being, and situated in the womb of futurity,—is not very remarkable when the enticing premiums on the shares are remembered. It is, however, very remarkable, and an example of simple child-like faith worthy of admiration, that the *Reviewer* should still fondly cling to the prevailing faith of 1864, when the value of shares, which, represented on Fahrenheit's thermometric scale, stood at 240° in the shade at noon during the winter of 1864-65, now refuse to rise above the freezing point in the open air at mid-day in the summer of 1866. I say this is very remarkable, because general opinion leans strongly in a direction counter to that maintained by the *Reviewer*. There is distinction in becoming an able champion of the promoters and projectors of the Back Bay scheme, and in doing battle for them against "some we know who regard the scheme as an impossibility." These objectors are transfixed against the piles in Back Bay by a single thrust of the lance of the knight errant, and their too hasty utterances are choked. But who, it may be asked, are they that regard the scheme as an impossibility? It is quite possible to reclaim Back Bay in a direct line between Malabar Point and the lighthouse battery, and it is also quite possible to cause an island to rise out of the middle of the Indian Ocean, but it may be doubted whether the people who would throw their capital into the one or the other undertaking could be regarded as "a really practical and economical people." The *Reviewer* seems to think somewhat of those qualities, and while he so thinks may it not be asked of him, whether, if 1,500 acres of land could have been secured in a more desirable position than Back Bay, and secured at less than one-half of the probable cost of the Back Bay Reclamation, including the accommodation required for bringing in the B. and B. Railway to Colaba, it would not have been more prudent to have expended the capital already sunk in Back Bay in a more promising and more profitable undertaking? Instead of drawing the sabre against a few mythical unbelievers in the possibility of the Back Bay Reclamation, would not the *Reviewer* have been better engaged in dealing with the practicability of the scheme in connection with what is called "profit and loss?" This is the point for present consideration. And it would appear that the *Reviewer* has arrived at conclusions closely coincident with those generally entertained regarding the present and the future of this scheme, in spite of his admiration of this great work of "public utility," for he has fallen upon the truth by "a short cut," without the trouble of intricate calculations. Thus he recommends an arrangement "for abandoning all idea of the further extension of the works in Bombay beyond those required for the Railway and new roads."

But why abandon the Back Bay Reclamation when, as the *Reviewer* says, "one can hardly imagine a place where such a reclamation would be more cheap, easy, and certain, and the convenience and utility of the space to be gained will be very great, especially for the ample accommodation of our railway traffic, still in its early infancy?" It is true that a little further on the *Reviewer* assures us without a smile that, "taking up the works on the Flats would be far cheaper and are more urgently required, but this may be attributed to the *Reviewer* "taking up" the wrong pen in the middle of an apologetic article, and it is, therefore, no fault of the writer that the statements do not harmonize—quite. Before the abandoning idea can be advanced by the admirers of the Back Bay scheme, it is essential that the moral obligation of the promoters and projectors should be considered. Publicly and solemnly the promoters pledged themselves in these plain words:—

1. "The Reclamation Company undertake to retain for Government such portions of the space within the limits of Back Bay defined in clause 2, as shall be pointed out by Government prior to the commencement of the work. The amount not to exceed 300 acres, and to be handed over at the terms hereinafter stated."

These terms are:—"50 acres within 18 months of receipt of the land, and 50 acres for each year subsequently."

The views of the shareholders may interfere with the promises of the promoters, but with these views the promoters can in honour have nothing to do. Indeed, at the meeting of shareholders in June 1865, the Directors successfully opposed Mr. Grant's amendment "that the Directors be empowered out of the interest arising out of the invested funds of the Company, to be supplemented if necessary out of the profit on the 400 shares sold by auction, to pay a moderate annual interest, not exceeding 9 per cent, to the shareholders on the amount of the paid up shares of the Company, until such time as they shall be enabled to pay dividends out of the proceeds of land reclaimed." Mr. Kelly's motion for applying both capital and interest for the purposes of the reclamation was carried, and the Chairman intimated to the meeting that, "from an interview he had with Government yesterday, it is quite possible they will take it (the reclamation) from us if we do pay any dividend." It may or it may not be to the interests of shareholders to allow the provisions of clause 7 of the "notes of agreement" to be enforced, declaring "the contract at an end," and resuming "all lands and water which may be granted by this contract:" let them decide after digesting the article in the *Review.*

I will not now, Sir, occupy the time, nor tax the patience of your readers by discussing the financial position of the Back Bay Company in connection with the works which they have undertaken to perform for Government, and on the guarantee of which they hold property and levy taxes on the public. I have watched the rise and progress of this Company from the moment of its birth until now, as an unselfish observer of all that has occurred in this city concerning Back Bay, its promoters, projectors, and shareholders. I have observed its world's-wonder auction sale, its tempting premiums, its heedless gambling, its fearful bankruptcies, its wailing discounts. I have seen it high in hope and great in pretensions, and I have seen it sunk in despondency and nervous with alarm. I have seen it warmed with champagne and refrigerated with a freezing mixture. I have heard its tomtomings and its howlings. I have known it praised and abused. It has had its vicissitudes and its ups and downs. In truth, it is a great Company. On its financial position must its vitality depend. I have no wish at present to do more than reply to the article in the *Saturday Review*, and, therefore, pass on to the 2nd consideration suggested by that article. But I am warned that I have already reached the limits of a single letter and must defer my further remarks until to-morrow.

Q.

26th June.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, 4TH JUNE.

THE approaching Congress of political wiseacres, convened for the purpose of doing what seems very like the work of "piecing two impossibilities together," will necessitate a prolongation of the Legislative Session, and thus retard for a few weeks the migration of the gay world towards the sea-side and the German watering-places which reduces "the metropolis of Europe," during six months of the year, to what, in fashionable parlance, is called "a desert." The Empress has just closed, with a very brilliant *fête*, the series of private entertainments which succeed to the crowded "State Balls" given at the Tuileries on the return of the Court to the capital, these "private" soirées, to which from 500 to 800 persons only are invited, being the most agreeable things imaginable in their way. The ladies, being in no danger of finding their finery torn to shreds as generally happens in the State Balls, come out in the most exquisite "toggery" that the combined ingenuities of the toilette *artistes* can compass, and, as there are always a good many, among them who would be beautiful in even the simplest costume, the spectacle afforded by the gathering of fair faces, wonderful dresses, jewels and flowers, of embroidered uniforms, court suits, and the orders of all the knighthoods of the world, is extremely brilliant. The Emperor and Empress lay aside much of their ordinary state on these occasions, mingling with their guests, conversing with those who are personally known to them, and taking a leading part in whatever may be going on.

At the last of these pleasant gatherings, which always end with a supper "fit for the gods and the fairies," dresses of various white, transparent tissues were in the ascendant, and were the most admired. The Empress wore a dress of white tulle, trimmed with blue satin ribands and diamonds, a diadem, necklace, and earings of diamonds, turquoises, and opals, and the ribands and decorations of various Royal Orders. Princess Metternich was in a white dress wreathed with ivy-leaves, bedewed with diamonds, and a head-dress to match. The beautiful Baroness de Pourtales was in white, trimmed with pink hyacinths; her fair rival, Marquise de Galliffet, also in white, with trimmings of the yellow tea-roses she so specially affects. Many of the prettiest dresses were of transparent tissues, striped or spotted with gold or silver, with coiffures of flowers of corresponding or contrasting colours, mixed with tinsel.

The great *artiste*, Sophie Cruvelli, who has not been heard here since her brilliant marriage with Baron Vigier,—young, immensely rich, of high character and family, and devotedly attached to her—having consented to sing at a couple of concerts given in this city a few days ago in aid of a well known charity, at the Salle Herz, that pretty little Temple of the Melodious Muse, which professes to hold 500 persons, was crammed to overflowing. The managers had contrived to make no fewer than 800 "reserved seats," all of which were let, long before hand, at 20 francs each, and all to ladies; stools for the gentlemen were squeezed in wherever they could be made to stand, and let at 10 francs each. The whole of the pretty *salle* was hung with garlands of flowers, the stage included, and lighted with unusual brilliance and taste. The 800 ladies present were all in ball dresses, their hair, necks, and arms sparkling with jewels; so that, as the gentlemen were also in full dress, the scene was rather that of a ball-room than a concert. The *diva*, in whom the *woman* is admired quite as enthusiastically as the *artiste*, was received with a tempest of applause and an avalanche of bouquets. She looked very well, and sang with all her old fire and perfection, to the immense satisfaction of her friends, who were just a trifle nervous as to the impression she would make, after an absence of so many years; but the triumphal success of her recent appearance, in aid of a charity-concert, at Cannes, was fully equalled on this occasion; so complete, indeed, was this success that the concert was repeated on the following evening, and with the same brilliant results, the demand for places on each occasion, notwithstanding their elevated price, being more than double the capacity of the hall. Some little disappointment was felt by those who had hoped to see the great ex-*artiste* in a splendid dress and covered with diamonds; for she appeared in a simple dress of white tulle, trimmed with wreaths of small ivy-leaves, a wreath of the same on her neck and wrists, and ivy-leaves in the dusky masses of her magnificent black hair. It is no small proof of the excellence of this lady that her husband's family, who were, at first, furiously angry at what they considered as a disgraceful *mésalliance* on the part of the Baron, are now among the most devoted of her worshippers, and equally proud of her grace, her virtues, and her talents.

The "Summer Races" have opened with the victory of an English horse, *Ceylon*, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, much to the vexation of the "sportsmen" of France, who, since the triumph of the unrivalled *Gladiateur* on the English Turf, had pleasantly made up their minds that the days of humiliation for French horseflesh were passed for ever. The victory of *Ceylon* was not anything to be particularly proud of; for no first-rate horses ran, even for the "Grand Prize of Paris," of which the late Duke de Morny (who persuaded the Emperor, the Jockey Club, and the Municipality of Paris, into establishing the stakes in question) used to say that the day which should see these stakes won by a French horse would be one of the proudest of his life. Faint and few were the cheers bestowed on the winning horse; but the Jockey Club, feeling it necessary to reciprocate something of the magnificent hospitalities offered, on the other side of the Channel, to the fortunate owner of *Gladiateur*, entertained the Duke at a banquet given at the classic *restaurant* of the *Trois Frères Provençaux*. The penny-a-liners of the Paris Press are endeavouring to console the public under this "disgrace" by reminding them that the Duke of Beaufort is a descendant of the old Norman stock, transplanted into English soil by the summary methods of William the Conqueror. The Duke, in reply to the felicitations of his entertainers, assured them that not only he, but the entire race of Englishmen, are delighted with any pretext for coming over to Paris; and expatiated on the brightness of Paris skies, the splendour of Paris thoroughfares, the delightful life and stir and amusement of Paris existence, until his hosts may well have felt themselves consoled for the loss of the palms so easily won by him.

The Duke might have added, as another proof of the esteem in which Paris is held by "Perfidious Albion," the heavy contributions paid, every year, by the latter to the admirable gifts of her ancient rival in the spheres of art and artistic industry. The best patrons of French artists are across the Channel, and the manufacturers and shopkeepers look to the travelling English, who buy up so large a proportion of their charming temptations, as quite their best customers. A visit to the ateliers of the great sculptor, Baron de Triqueti, in the Rue Pigalle, would tax the equanimity of his English brethren somewhat heavily. The Baron is executing, for Queen Victoria, the great series of Biblical scenes which will cover the interior of the Memorial Chapel her widowed Majesty is building in honour of her late husband. These magnificent compositions are executed in a new style of mosaic, the invention of M. de Triqueti, and are composed partly of lines cut into the white stone, and filled with colour, partly of pieces of coloured marble inserted into the groundwork. Each great *tableau* is framed, as it were, in a broad border of this beautiful multicoloured work, in which green, white, and yellow marbles are thus inserted into the pale, chocolate-coloured porphyry which forms the groundwork. Besides this magnificent series, the figures in which are nearly of life-size, which will form the surface of the interior of the Chapel, there will be an immense number of exquisite little bas-reliefs, representing saints, prophets, angels, &c., about a foot high, in white marble, which will be inserted in the angles of the borders of the larger pieces, over doorways and in panels and cornices. When finished these decorations will rank among the most exquisite creations of the chisel.

It is for this same chapel-interior that Miss Susan Durant, of London, "the Reynolds of Sculpture," is executing her wonderful life-size likenesses of the Queen and all the Royal children, big and little. The skill and tact with which this unrivaled portraitist contrives to combine the most life-like fidelity of form and expression with a grace and dignity worthy of classic days, have enabled her to make of this series of portraits at once a faithful record of the personality of Royal sitters, and a work of the highest value and interest in an artistic point of view. So delighted is the Queen with the portraits of her children already taken, that she is having numerous reductions made from them as presents to her friends. Thus, Barbèdienne, the well-known manufacturer of artistic bronzes, of the Boulevard Montmartre, has just executed nearly a couple of dozen of the reductions of the Princess Royal and of Princess Helena in solid gold, the first to be given as mementoes of the baptism of her eldest grandson, the future King of Prussia, the second to be presented as mementoes of the approaching marriage of Princess Helena. All these reductions are set as brooches. The centre forms a medallion, with the head in bas-relief, in dull gold, nearly of the Roman hue. The border to the reductions of the Princess of Prussia is composed of the classic wreath of laurel leaves, in green enamel in high relief the edge of each leaf shown by the faintest *soupçon* of gold. In the centre of this wreath, over the head, is the Rose of England; to the left the Scotch Thistle; to the right the Irish Shamrock, and in the centre, below the crowned double-headed Eagle of Prussia, all in relief and in colour. The brooch, thus completed, is slightly oval and rather larger than a five shilling piece, most classical in style and tone, a truly royal-looking ornament. The reductions of Princess Helena are similar in size and general style, but the raised border of enamel encircling the medallion is thickly set with various jewels. Intended for wedding-presents, it is gayer and more brilliant than that of her sister; and forms a magnificent and very beautiful ornament, though less purely classical than that of the Princess Royal.

The Emperor is said to be very desirous of rescuing M. de Lamartine from his harassing pecuniary difficulties, and to have determined on offering to transfer to the State his load of liabilities (amounting to between two and three millions of francs), and to pay to him, from the Civil List, an annual pension of 40,000 francs during his life; the poet, on his side, would abandon to the State the copyrights of his works, his patrimonial estates, and his personal property of all kinds. As the whole of the great poet's "belongings" represent but a small portion of his liabilities (the greater part of which, it is but fair to remember, he inherited from his father), this condition is evidently attached to the Imperial offer only with a view to saving the pride of the illustrious bankrupt; whether the latter will accept the offer is, however, somewhat doubtful.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE, 7-29 P.M.

The Ministry have tendered their resignation to Her Majesty.

Fair Dhollera 8⅝d.; desultory transactions only reported, and rates occasionally a farthing lower in favour of buyers.

Bengal Cotton 6d.

Manchester Market dull and inanimate, and tending in favour of buyers.

7 lbs. Shirtings 11s. 6d.

No. 40 Mule Twist 1s. 5d.

The Ministerial defeat has occasioned great uneasiness in the City.

The Stock Market continues inactive.

Prussia and Italy have formally declared war upon Austria. Communication with the seat of war is interrupted.

An engagement has taken place between the Austrians and Prussians before Frankfort, in which the Prussians were victorious, one Austrian Regiment—the 4th Darmstadt—being all but annihilated by the Prussians.

LONDON, 20TH JUNE, 6-20 P.M.

Cotton Market unchanged, but tending in favour of buyers.

Total sales to-day...... 8,000 bales.
Sales of Surats .... 3,600 ,,

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India the minimum rate fixed for Calcutta and Madras was 1s. 10½d., and for Bombay 1s. 10½d.

Funds weaker, absolutely no enquiry.

Consols 85⅝ to 86.

The position of the Ministry and the possibility of a dissolution of Parliament form the chief causes of anxiety.

The Austrian Army has crossed the Silesian frontier.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, 6-6 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.; market inanimate; no demand; prices in favour of buyers.

Total sales to-day ..... 8,000 bales.
Old Bengal Cotton 5¼d.
New ,, 6¾d.
Bank discount 10 per cent.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank have resolved to raise additional capital, and to carry on the concern. The Bank resumes operations on the 25th instant.

The Prussians are throwing up earthworks before Dresden. Postal communication between Italy and Venetia has been stopped.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, 6-30 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 8⅝d.

Cotton more saleable, and tending a farthing in favour of sellers.

Bengal Cotton, 5¾d.

Fair Western unchanged; nothing doing.

Total Imports to-day	5,000 bales.
Imports of Surat	2,000 ,,
Total stock of all kinds	1,040,000 ,,
Total stock of Surats	372,500 ,,

Manchester Market more cheerful, but little doing.

7 lb. Shirtings 11s.

No. 40 Mule Twist 1s. 4½d.

Bar Silver 5s. 2d. to 5s. 2¼d. per ounce.

Exchange 1s. 11d. nominal.

A slight improvement in the Funds is reported.

It is considered probable that there will be an immediate dissolution of Parliament. The Houses do not meet again till the 25th instant.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, 1-20 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 8⅝d.; market improving.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFTERNOON.

Latest advices from the Continent state that the Prussian troops are surrounding the Hanoverian army.

The Prussians now occupy the whole of Saxony.

The Fenians have been again defeated in America.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has closed firm with a moderate demand.

Fair Dhollera 8⅝d

Total sales of the week	48,500 bales.
Weeks ,, ,, Surats	18,000 ,,
Total Import of the week	56,900 ,,
Weeks ,, ,, Surats	3,400 ,,
Total Stock	10,43,000 ,,
,, ,, of Surats	3,75,000 ,,

The Manchester Market to-day has been very dull.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show an increase of £1,338,000 in the Reserve of Notes and an increase of £369,000 in Bullion as compared with the previous account.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Agra and Masterman's Bank was held yesterday, when it was agreed to wind up the Bank by voluntary liquidation. The assets are stated to amount to £9,000,000 the liabilities to £8,000,000 and the loans to £1,000,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been active, and prices generally have advanced from ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb.

Fair Dhollera closed at 8⅝d. at Manchester yesterday.

7 lb. Shirtings were quoted 12s.
8¼ lb. do 14s.
40's. Mule Twist 1s. 8d.

GREAT BATTLE.—DEFEAT OF THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, NOON.

The Italian troops have crossed the river Mincio.

A great battle was fought yesterday before Verona, resulting in the repulse of the Italians with heavy loss.

The Prussian troops have entered Bohemia.

The Cotton Market this morning opens firm and advancing.

By Indian Telegraph.

COCHIN, 21st June.

Steamer *India* sailed from Narakel to Carwar yesterday at 5 P. M.; and steamer *Arabia*, for Tuticorin, at 6 P. M.

BOMBAY.

A telegram has been received by Government stating that the Persian line is again interrupted to Sheraz.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, were engaged the greater part of yesterday in Chambers in disposing of miscellaneous business.

THE steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, from Greenock for Bombay, put into Lisbon on the 30th May. The crew is reported to have mutinied and refused to proceed.

MR. F. L. BROWN, the acting second Magistrate, yesterday sat for a short time in the Fort Police Court, and disposed of a number of cases, but none of them were of any public interest.

THE ship *G. T. Shiloh*, from Liverpool for Bombay, was spoken on 11th May, in lat. 40 N., long. 14 W. The *Chapman*, from Bombay for Liverpool, on the same day, in lat. 22 N., long. 49 W.; *Victoria Cross*, on 26th May, lat. 33 N., long. 12 W.

THE Governor in Council has been pleased in pursuance of Act I of 1859, to appoint F. L. Brown, Esq., Magistrate of Police; and J. Dixon, Esq., Surveyor to Lloyd's Agent, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the ship *Stafford* on the South-East Prong. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office this day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock noon.

on 18 June, 2017

MADHOWJEE TAKERSEY was yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for cheating one Purbhoodas Hurjee, by fraudulently inducing him to deliver up a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 727.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry, composed of R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and P. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Company, will be held in the course of a few days in the Fort Police Court, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the *Diamond* in the [illegible] Bay, on the 20th instant.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba, this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March...	"Stradella"	Flotow.
Overture	"Nabucco"	Verdi.
Quadrille	"Military"	Strauss.
Selection	"I' Masnadieri"	Verdi.
Waltz	"Catharinen"	Kuhner.
Polka	"Kathinka"	Strauss.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a European woman named Mrs. Hopkins charged Dr. Gomes with assaulting her. The evidence not being of a satisfactory nature, the charge was dismissed. There was another case in which the wife of Dr. Gomes charged Mrs. Hopkins with assaulting her. His Worship convicted the defendant, and fined her twenty-five rupees.

THE ship *Bloomer*, Fleming, mate, from Cardiff for Aden, was fallen in with March 24th, in lat. 50 N. long. 10 W., with loss of mainmast and other spars in a gale, and leaking badly, having nine feet water in her hold. Part of the crew (15 hands) saved by the *Germania*, and taken to New York. The master and four hands of the *Bloomer* were drowned by the upsetting of the boat while trying to get on board the *Germania*. The mate refused to leave the *Bloomer*.

MR. NARAYEN SAZBA, who on Saturday last obtained a summons against Mr. D. J. Lisboa, Chairman of the National Financial Association, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, again appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and stated to His Worship that Mr. Lisboa was concealing himself with the view to avoid the service of the summons upon him, and therefore requested His Worship to grant a warrant against him, which was complied with.

WE are requested to acknowledge the following on account of the "*Diamond*" *Relief Fund*:—

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.	50 0
A friend of the distressed	50 0
C. H. E., Esq.	50 0
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee & Co.	25 0
J. A. Anderson, Esq....	25 0
D. P. Cama, Esq.	25 0
G. F., Esq.	25 0
Rookb, ...	15 0
Rs...	265 0

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 25th and 8 P. M. of the 26th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 18 hours 24 minutes, min. 1 hour 9 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 72 hours 9 minutes, min. 49 hours 15 minutes. From Madras, max. 6 hours 50 minutes, min. 4 hours 28 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 25th, and Continent of Europe 21st June.

Oldest dates from United Kingdom 22nd, 23rd and 24th June.

A SUIT brought by Mooljee Sadao against Sleeman & Co. for the recovery of Rs. 1,648-4 and interest, alleged to be due, was heard before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday. Mr. Howard appeared for the plaintiff, and there was no defence. The plaintiff, it appeared, had shipped thirty bales of cotton to London, through the firm of Sleeman & Co., receiving Rs. 2,100 as an advance upon it. The cotton was sold in England for £374-16-6 nett, and the suit was brought to recover the difference between this sum and the amount already paid as an advance to the plaintiff. The claim was based upon an account of the sale furnished by the defendants to the plaintiff. A decree was given for the amount claimed.

IN a suit brought for the recovery of a debt by the Asiatic Banking Corporation against Rumordass Canjee and another, and heard before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, it appeared that the defendants had declared themselves to be "unable to pay their debts," and had called a meeting of their creditors with the view of having their estate liquidated under Act XXVIII. of 1865. As the debt was admitted, the Judge gave a decree for the plaintiffs, and before doing so he said that the mere fact of a meeting of creditors having been called afforded no protection to the defendants. Such protection as the defendants sought could only be enjoyed after resolutions passed at such a meeting, in favour of winding up, had been confirmed by the Court.

INFORMATION was received in Bombay by the Mail which arrived on Monday that an order had been made by the High Court of Chancery in England for the winding up of the Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East, and that Mr. W. H. Holyland had been appointed official liquidator. Powers of attorney were sent out under the direction of the Court to Mr. W. H. Crawford, Solicitor, and Hon'ble A. J. Hunter, of Messrs. Graham and Co., Bombay, authorising them, for the present, to act as liquidators here. In consequence of these proceedings Mr. Green made an application before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Beattie, the Manager of the Branch of the Bank in Bombay, should be authorised to hand over to Mr. Hunter and Mr. Crawford the cash balance and the securities lying in the Bank. The application was granted.

AN action brought by the Bhattia Financial Association (Limited) against D. J. Lisboa, to recover upon a promissory note, was heard before Sir Charles Sargent yesterday. The note was dated 21st March 1865, payable on demand, and for Rs. 3,200; and it was given in consideration for money advanced and the interest upon money due. Interest was to be paid at the rate of 30 per cent. for the first month, and at the rate of 33 per cent. afterwards; and the Association received as collateral security for the debt sixteen shares in the City Bank. In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Scoble, on behalf the plaintiffs, stated that they still had those shares, and were in a position to deliver them up at any moment. The Judge remarked that the interest was excessively high, but Mr. Scoble assured him that there had been cases where it had been higher. In the absence of the defendant a decree was given for Rs. 3,110-9-2, with interest at 30 per cent. from 21st April 1865 till judgment, and costs.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—25TH JUNE.

Cochin—Weather fair.
Mangalore—Weather cloudy, wind south-west.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE ON A NATIVE WOMAN.

ON Monday a native woman, evidently in a state of great suffering, arrived at the Jamsetjee Hospital; and from her statement it appeared she had been outraged in a most barbarous manner. Yesterday morning she had become worse, and was in such a dangerous condition that the medical officer intimated to the police authorities she was likely to die during the day. As the case had assumed so serious an aspect, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Police Magistrate, went to the hospital about 10 A. M., and took the deposition of the unfortunate woman. She stated that her name was Myna, that she had been living at Khetwaddy, and that she arrived in Bombay, about a week ago, from her native village. Some four days since she went to Nagpada to look for lodgings, when she met two men who told her their names were Bhimria and Hurry. They made enquiries of her, and she told them she was looking for lodgings. Thereupon they told her they could assist her in the matter, and they took her to a vacant bungalow behind the Jamsetjee Hospital. There she met three other men, Dhondee, Ghunputty, and Dhondee's father. The six people remained in the bungalow for the day, and at night they dined. Having closed all the windows and the doors, the men made improper overtures, which, being rejected, the poor woman was violated by the ruffians one after another. They then went away, leaving their victim in a dreadful state. The next morning Hurry went to the bungalow and took her away to his house at Nagpada, where he confined her for two days. She begged him to take her to the hospital, but he would not do so, saying that if he did, he and his friends would be discovered. During his absence on Monday morning, however, she took advantage of his being away to escape from the place, and made her way to the hospital. The five men were apprehended yesterday, and were identified by the woman. In the afternoon Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee again attended at the bedside of the woman for the purpose of taking a fresh deposition in the presence of the prisoners.

STRANDING OF THE SHIP "STAFFORD."

THE following report has been sent in by the master of the *Stafford*, to the Master Attendant.

SIR,—I beg to forward the following report of the ship *Stafford*:—

On February the 18th, 1866, sailed from the Downs with the ship in good condition for Bombay, the vessel in command of John Myler, nothing of any note occurring until February 24th at 1 A. M., when the captain fell over board, and was drowned. I endeavoured to return to the coast of England, but it being a gale of wind from the north-eastward, could make no way. At noon bore up and proceeded on the voyage, nothing of any note occurring up to the evening of 7th of June, when the weather became very boisterous and thick, remaining so up to the morning of the 20th, when it moderated. On June 15th, at 2-40 P. M., whilst in the act of furling the jib, the O. S. Robert Cragie fell overboard off the boom, and was immediately thrown a life buoy, and the ship brought to the wind mainyard aback, but he could not swim it. Proceeded to get out boat, but in doing so, the ship being very heavy, the boat was stove, and before the second could be got over he had disappeared. Lat. 18-08. N. Long. 71-30. E. Bore up again to the F. G. N. Midnight.—Cast the lead, found bottom at about fifty fathoms, grey sand. 4 o'clock A. M. on the 16th June cast again, and found ground at about 46 fathoms. The weather becoming bad, blowing hard and thick with rain, made all sail could carry to keep off the land. Noon—had 50 fathoms grey sand; the weather very dirty, and remaining so up to the morning of the 20th, Noon this day got ship's position by observations. Lat. 18-00 N., Long 72.-39 E. Steered W. N. W., edging to the northward as the water deepened. At 9 o'clock P.M. sighted the Colaba lighthouse bearing N. E. ½ E., judged to be 19 miles distant; hauled into the east, keeping a good look out for the outer light ship. 10 o'clock.—Sighted what I took to be the outer light ship, steered to pass it on port side, leading giving water from 9 to 7 fathoms. At about 12 o'clock the ship came to the ground very heavy. Ordered the carpenter to sound the well; reported 2 feet, the leadsman report ¼ less 4, the ship striking now very heavy, knocking rudder up through the wheel spindle and near breaking the man at the wheels legs, broaching broad os the ship to port. Carpenter reporting 6 feet in the well. Ordered boats to be put over the side. As soon as the larger one was over the crew jumped in, all but seven, including myself, officers, the cook, and 2 seamen. One disabled could not persuade to stop, would not allow an officer in the boat, so they shoved off from the ship.. 3 o'clock ship striking very heavy and small boat capsized in the tackles; thought the ship was breaking up, got disabled; men into the boat left ship to seek assistance, and returned to the vessel as soon as I could procure it.—I have, &c.

JOHN CHEVERTON,
Late Acting Commander of the Ship *Stafford*.

WRECK OF THE "DIAMOND."

THE acting Captain of the late unfortunate ship *Diamond*, Mr. Shannon, which was so disastrously wrecked last week at Breach Candy, has sent in the annexed report of the circumstances attending the same to the Master Attendant:—

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

SIR,—The ship *Diamond*, Captain Dawson, sailed from Calcutta, 27th October 1865, on a voyage to Jeddah, intending to return to the port of Calcutta. Had a pleasant passage out, but Captain Dawson very unwell, and whilst lying at Jeddah, the ship preparing for sea, on her return passage Captain Dawson died. T. C. S. Shannon, who was then chief officer of the ship, was appointed master. Mr. Markid, formerly chief officer of the *Eranee*, joined as chief officer of the *Diamond*. We sailed on May 27th 1866, with 441 pilgrims, 59 lascars, Mr. Markid, chief officer, myself and wife, making a total of 494 souls on board. Whilst on the passage and laying on the beach up to Friday 22nd June, when all hands were landed, we had 58 deaths on board. Nothing worthy of note occurred on the passage up to the 12th of June, Lat. 12.37 N., Long. 50-37 E., when we encountered a very heavy swell; ship rolled, strained, and laboured a good deal, carried away maintopmast back stay, immediately got up preventers. 13th June.—Swell still continuing, ship labouring, straining badly; at 6 P. M. made the island of Socotra. 20 miles distant. 14th June—Heavy gale. This day we split a number of sails, foretopsail, mizentopsail, jibs, staysails, mainsail and spanker; forced to run the ship two points off her course to try and ease her rolling. At this time I made up my mind to run north of the Lacadavie Islands, and call into Cannanore for water, as I had to call into Alleppee at any rate. Pumps well attended to there, 24 hours, ship making more water than usual. 15th June—Gale still continues, caused ship to roll, labour and strain badly, shipping much water over all. At 4 A. M. sounded and found 2 feet water in the well. Kept pumps going all day with half the crew; other half employed tending and repairing sails. 16th June.—Gale still continues, and very strong at intervals. Pumps attended to all this day. At 5 A. M. sounded and found 4 feet 5 inches in the well; immediately put all hands to the pumps, both pumps working; water gained a little on the pumps, besides salt, taking in a large quantity of water. At 10-30 A. M. Mr. Markid reported to me some of the butts forward under fore channels sprung. I at once went forward, and found it was so. Immediately squared away for Bombay for the safety of ship and passengers, steering N. E. by E; blowing a gale of wind with high sea on. 12-30 P. M. commenced with all the Hadjees we could get to throw salt overboard, as the chief officer, myself, and others thought she was settling in the water. At 4 P. M. sounded and found we had gained 4 inches; at once left off throwing cargo overboard. Through the night water gained on the pumps, carried away wheel ropes and rigged up new ones. 17th June—Gale still continues. Glasses down to 29 5/10. Pumps are gaining fast; all hands and as many Hadjees as can be made to work, &c., at the pumps. During the night the ship rolled, strained, laboured, and shipped a quantity of water, which I think was the cause of her leaking so much; mizentopsail split. 18th June—This day gale a little more moderate, with very heavy W. N. W. squalls, keeping pump going with all hands. At 5 A.M. sounded and found 4 feet 9 inches water in the well; could not keep her free. Towards meridian more moderate; gained to 4 feet 2 inches. Very heavy squalls from W. N. W., split 3 topgallant sails and foretop sail; bent another foretopsail, running N. N. E. Through the night single reefed topsails and whole foresails; could not leave the pumps a moment. Find the Hadjees are of great use in assisting at the pumps. 19th June—Gale continues with heavy squalls; crew and all Hadjees that could work pumping ship, preparing and bending sails, &c., &c.; mizentopsail split. 3.30 P. M. sighted a sail; sail exchanged signals with ship *Ambrose*; compared longitudes. He gave me long. 72 degrees, miles could not make out. My long. was 71 degrees 35 east. At this time, not being sure of my chronometer, shouted on; the wind N. W. Close reefed fore and maintopsail set, ship rolling very much. At 9-30 P. M. mainmast went by the deck, carrying the mizentopmast and cross jack yard with it. All the exertions were used that could be with a native crew in order to cut away rigging and spars to clear the ship side, as they were bumping hard against her rudder, ship drifting E. by N, for the light ship, and at 12 o'clock midnight foretopmast carried away. As daylight approached and with the heaving of the lead I found I was getting close to the shore. 6-30 A. M. sounded in 13 fathoms—drifted on before the wind, and when I got into 7½ fathoms' water, and at 8 A. M. rounded too and let go the starboard anchor, and when the vessel came abeam of the sea she rolled so much that she rolled her foremast out, jamming the chain on the deck both sides, so that I could not pay out chain or let go a second anchor. Whilst cutting away the forerigging and getting clear of the foremast, the haze cleared up a little, so that I sighted the lightship, bearing E. by N. and Colaba lighthouse. I then slipped the starboard anchor, thinking the vessel might drift on towards the lightship. She did not do this. She headed on as she was going N. N. W. and off N. N. E., which carried the vessel to the northward of the port, still drifting on the shore. Distress signal flying at about 1-30 and 7 fathoms water. Let go port anchor, 45 fathoms shackle, pin broke. Vessel could not round to bear to wind, although all preparations were made; lower studding sail bent for a spanker, &c. &c. About 2-30 P.M. vessel touched the bottom, and through the night worked herself up high on the rocks. At the touching of the vessel and during that evening several Hadjees as well as the crew deserted the vessel on rafts, planks, and anything else they could secure. 20th June—Every exertion tried to be used, but owing to the tremendous surf it was found impossible to reach the *Diamond*. I tried from the ship to get a line on shore by making it fast to a water cask and buoys, but they got broken amongst the rocks. 21st June—As soon as dawn broke, heavy surf still continues, yet exertions are being made from the land to save us. Towards the evening a slight calm ensued, and a lifeboat tried to reach us, but could not succeed. Hadjees and crew continue to throw themselves off from the vessel in rafts, &c., &c. At a late hour another effort is made, and this time with success, as Mr. Lake reached the deck of the vessel, and after much persuasion and force, I am thankful to say I got my wife into the boat with some other of the Hadjees' women and children. 22nd June—Steamers and life-boats try all they can to reach us, even at the risk of their own lives. They succeeded in landing the whole of the unfortunate passengers, and most thankful I am to say that all were landed that I could find in the vessel, and by 3-30 P. M. found, by God's blessing, that Mr. Lake and I were the only ones then left on board the wreck. We then of course landed.

(Signed) T. C. S. SHANNON.
Master, Ship *Diamond*.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE third general meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank of India was held in the offices of the Bank, in Meadow Street, on Monday last. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. F. Stearns, Chairman of the Direction; and there was a numerous attendance of native shareholders.

The following statement of accounts and report of the directors were submitted to the meeting:—

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30TH DECEMBER 1865.

Dr.		
To Proprietors' Capital, viz.:—		
Payments on account of Shares of 1st Issue.		
1st Call ...	7,50,000 0 0	
2nd do. ...	14,99,000 0 0	
3rd do. ...	14,97,750 0 0	
4th do. ...	14,88,750 0 0	
5th do. ...	7,54,525 0 0	
Total payments on account of Shares of 1st Issue ...	59,90,025 0 0	
Payments on account of Shares of 2nd Issue.		
1st Call ...	7,11,150 0 0	
2nd do. ...	6,24,000 0 0	
3rd do. ...	5,71,983 5 4	
4th do. ...	5,68,283 5 4	
Full Payments ...	7,84,666 10 8	
Total Payments on account of Shares of 2nd Issue ...	32,90,083 5 4	
Total amount paid up...	92,80,108 5 4	
Less amount being par value of shares surrendered	5,66,666 10 8	
		87,13,441 10 8
To Current and Fixed Deposits		16,82,844 14 10
" Bills Payable and other sums... ...		62,31,371 13 8
" Reserve Fund		9,49,853 5 4
" Profit and Loss Account		6,39,691 11 0
" Discount on Shares surrendered ...		73,666 10 8
	Rs. ...	1,82,90,870 2 2

		Cr.
By Cash and Bullion on hand and Cash at Bankers		15,37,941 9 10
" Government Securities on hand ...		35,500 0 0
Loans receivable, viz.:—		
Amount of Secured Loans.	74,19,458 13 9	
Do. of unsecured do.	13,49,626 0 8	
		87,69,084 14 5
By Stamps, Stationery and Insurance ...		47,727 0 5
" Dead Stock		40,575 15 6
" Bills receivable and other sums, viz.:—		
British Bills on hand...	24,73,131 7 4	
Past due do. ...	27,46,314 12 0	
Head Office and Branch Bills and other sums...	26,40,594 6 8	
		78,60,040 10 0
	Rs. ...	1,82,90,870 2 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Balance carried forward...	6,39,691 11 0
Rs...	6,39,691 11 0
By Balance at 30th June 1865	6,01,203 11 11
" Net profit for the half year ending 31st December 1865, after writing off all expenses at Head Office and Branches and including rebates on due Bills ...	38,487 15 1
Rs ..	6,39,691 11 0

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance carried forward...	9,49,853 5 4
Rs...	9,49,853 5 4

JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Accountant.

By Balance at 30th June 1865	9,49,320 0 0
" Amount collected during half year ending 31st December 1865, for premium on new Shares	533 5 4
Rs...	9,49,853 5 4

W. F. STEARNS, Chairman.

We have examined the above Balance Statements with the Books and Branch Accounts of the Bank and find them correct. The Securities are also in order with the exception that the transfers of a few of them to the Bank's name have, for various reasons, not been completed.

BRODIE & WILSON,
AMBARAM KEVALRAM, } Auditors.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS ESTIMATED ON 2ND JUNE 1866.

Losses estimated on Bombay operations, viz:—		
On Loans outstanding ...	27,20,000 0 0	
" Bills remitted to London do. ...	2,00,000 0 0	
" Past due British Bills, &c.	20,46,000 0 0	
		49,66,000 0 0
Losses estimated on Branches operations, viz:—		
On Calcutta operations ...	1,00,000 0 0	
" London Do. ...	25,000 0 0	
" Ahmedabad Do. ...	2,50,000 0 0	
" Colombo Do. ...	1,00,000 0 0	
		4,75,000 0 0
	Rs...	54,41,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		9,49,853 5 4
Profit and Loss Account, viz:—		
To 31st December 1865 ...	6,39,691 11 0	
Estimated for the current half year ...	1,00,000 0 0	
		7,39,691 11 0
Forfeited Shares		2,79,891 10 8
Estimated Deficiency or Loss of Capital ...		31,71,563 5 0
	Rs...	54,41,000 0 0

We have carefully compared the above statement of estimated loss and consider the loss in every respect fairly and fully stated.

BRODIE & WILSON,
AMBARAM KEVALRAM, } Auditors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors in again meeting the shareholders of the Bank have to do so during a season of unexampled commercial and monetary disaster. The great and unexpected fall in the price of cotton had involved many sound traders here in serious difficulty, and the panic in England supervening has brought ruin to many, and loss it may almost be said to all. With the suspension of two of the oldest Indian Banks it is natural that great distrust should prevail, and a great depreciation in stocks of all descriptions ensue, and in view of these circumstances and because of the natural anxiety felt by all holders of Bank stock, the directors, in submitting their ordinary statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1865, have caused to be prepared a statement of the Bank's position brought down to 2nd June 1866. This statement shows an estimated loss of about Rs. 35 lacs of capital, a loss not realized, however, but based on the present market rates of securities held when securities, good, bad, and indifferent, are alike quoted at prices as nominal as they are incommensurate with their true value. It will be at once apparent that the difference between the position of the Bank at the present date and that as estimated on 14th November 1865, arises not from losses incurred in business since then transacted, but from depreciation of securities and the unexpected result of the estates on which the Bank had large claims, such as B. H. Cama's and Cursetjee Furdoonjees', &c.

The forfeiture of shares is a question which has had the directors' anxious consideration. They did not proceed to this extremity until every means had been tried to induce payment of calls, and those having failed the duty the directors owed to the shareholders who had paid compelled them to carry out the provisions in the articles of association, and to give practical effect to the power which the law vested in them. The number of shares which the Board thus considered themselves bound to declare forfeited is 3,723¾ representing a paid-up capital of Rs, 2,79,891-10-8 which has been carried to account.

There is one other matter which the directors' regret extremely to have to report to the shareholders, as the loss which it involves is attributable to a fraud in the Transfer Department of the Bank. Soon after the arrival in Bombay of the present Manager it was found that a fraud had been perpetrated in this department in the months of July and August last year, the effect of which was to make the Bank responsible by the issue of share certificates for a larger number of shares than are actually in existence. The precise number has not yet been arrived at, but the loss to the Bank may be estimated at Rs. 25,000. Within the limits of a report it is perhaps not advisable to detail the system by which this fraud has been accomplished, but if any shareholder wishes for full details on this subject the directors will be pleased to render him every explanation. The Superintendent of the Transfer Department has disappeared, and no trace of him can be found.

Several shareholders have individually spoken to members of the direction, suggesting the winding up of the Bank, and others its continuance; and on these points the directors invite an expression of opinion from the meeting. It is a question purely for the shareholders, who, with the information now before them, can judge if it will be for their interest to continue the Bank or to wind up. In either case they will find the directors earnestly desirous of meeting the views of those with the protection of whose interests they have been entrusted.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said—I have, on behalf of the directors, to express our regret at meeting you again at a time of unwonted monetary pressure, and to say that we had hoped, when meeting you on this occasion, to find that the expectations contained in our report of the 11th December last had been more than realized. At the time when you were then gathered together to receive our report, we hoped that our estimates of losses had been more than fully stated. In the present balance-sheet your directors have tried to provide for every probable contingency that may happen to the Bank, and the fullness of their estimates is shown by the fact that at the market rates of to-day the realization of your securities would bring in a considerably larger sum than is provided for in the accounts. During the past year very little new business has been transacted by the Bank, the attention of the directors having been principally turned to getting in our outstanding accounts. The losses which the Bank has sustained are indeed very heavy, but they have arisen almost entirely through the great depreciation in the value of securities held by it, and the unlooked for out-turn of estates, some of which are mentioned in the directors' report. When our report was issued in December last, the very fullest estimates—as both directors and auditors then thought—had been made of the Bank's losses, but we have been greatly disappointed in our expectations, as the result of to-day's accounts shows. We have little to say in excuse, gentlemen, except that we are in the midst of a crisis such as the world has seldom or never seen before; one which could not have been anticipated, and such as we may hope will not be seen again. We have been spoken to by some of the shareholders respecting the continuance or non-continuance of the Bank. Some of them have thought it advisable that the Bank should be wound up, and what capital there is returned to them. There are others who favour the continuance of the Bank, as now conducted, whilst others again, advocate its winding up, and that with reduced capital it should be continued as a Limited Liability Bank. These matters will perhaps form subjects for your consideration to-day, although at the present time no immediate action can be taken. Anything you say will be listened to by the directors with attention, and if after the discussion of to-day it is thought advisable to wind up, or otherwise change the working of the Bank, another meeting can be called. Pending such discussion we have thought it undesirable to recommend to you the appointment of any new directors; but if it is thought advisable to continue the Bank under its old organization we shall then present to you the names of parties eligible for election as directors.

Mr. Dalsootram Hirjivundass seconded the adoption of the report.

Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee wished to say a few words before that resolution was put to the meeting. This was the first time he had received a copy of the balance-sheet, which, according to the articles of association, ought to have been put in the hands of the shareholders seven days before the meeting, so that they might have an opportunity of examining the accounts. He had also to point out that the balance-sheet had not been prepared according to the form given in Schedule D of Act XIX. Then it ought to have been signed by at least three of the directors, whereas it was signed by only one. He did not mean to say anything against the balance-sheet, but he wanted to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, in order that the balance-sheet might be prepared according to the form in Schedule D and to allow the shareholders sufficient time to examine the accounts.

The Chairman thought it must be apparent to any one who was acquainted with banking accounts that Schedule D was not at all suited for such accounts. It was impossible, if that schedule was strictly observed, that the accounts could be rendered clearly and in such a way as to enable the shareholders to derive all the information they required from them. The balance-sheet now submitted to the meeting had been most carefully prepared, and the fullest details had been given in it, in order that the shareholders might be satisfied that there was nothing concealed, but that everything connected with the Bank's position had been fully and fairly stated. If, however, the shareholders preferred to have the more cumbrous and unintelligible form given in the schedule, the directors of course had nothing to do but to comply. In preparing the balance-sheet as the meeting found it, the directors were only actuated by a desire to give the shareholders full information.

Dr. Byramjee thought that a balance-sheet prepared according to the form in the schedule would certainly be clearer.

Mr. Ambaram Kevalram (one of the auditors) thought that if they compared the present balance-sheet with last year's, they would find the former much the clearer of the two; and he was sure it was clearer than the balance-sheets of the Central and other Banks.

A Shareholder—You say that because you are one of the auditors.

Another shareholder thought the question they ought now to consider was whether the Bank should be wound up.

Dr. Byramjee did not think they could at present entertain that question.

After considerable discussion in the vernacular,

The Chairman begged to withdraw the motion which he had submitted to the meeting. As there seemed to be some objection to the form in which they had prepared the balance-sheet, the directors had another resolution to propose which would meet the case. It was as follows—"That the report of the directors be adopted, and that the balance-sheet as prepared be and is hereby approved." He (the Chairman) moved the adoption of that resolution. Mr. Veerchund Deepchund seconded the motion.

Mr. W. H. Crawford said it seemed to him that the proposition just come to this:—If carried it would be an expression of confidence on the part of the meeting, in the directors. It no doubt appeared that, technically, the balance-sheet should be made out in a different form, but if it was simply sent back to the directors and the meeting adjourned, it would certainly not bear a very creditable appearance. It would appear in that case that the directors had prepared a report and balance-sheet which by some reason did not contain all the information that was required. Now, that was not so. He understood that the balance-sheet contained all the information that the shareholders could possibly require, and therefore this proposition, if carried, approved of it. There was a proposition that would be afterwards submitted, that, inasmuch as it was technically necessary that the balance-sheet should be in a different form—although the shareholders were perfectly satisfied with it in other respects—the meeting should be adjourned for a fortnight or a month, or whatever time seemed necessary, but that in the meantime the balance-sheet as it stood was approved.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Crawford said there was a good deal to be discussed at the meeting, which should be discussed before the proposition for an adjournment was submitted, for after that was carried no other business could be done.

Dr. Byramjee wished to know whether the money of the Bank was all locked up in insolvent bills, overdue bills, share securities, &c., or whether there was sufficient available capital to permit of the Bank continuing its operations.

The Chairman said if Dr. Byramjee would read the statement that had been put before the meeting he would find in it an answer to his question.

Dr. Byramjee said the statement showed the amount of the losses incurred by the Bank, but did not contain the information he sought. He wanted to know whether there was any available capital, and by the answer they received they would be able to form some opinion as to the desirability of winding up or continuing the Bank. He hoped they would get a clear answer to this question.

Mr. Hossack (the Manager) said that any one acquainted with banking knew that it was considered good banking to keep only such a balance on hand as was sufficient to meet the demands that were likely to be made. He was happy to say—and he could do so with the most positive certainty—that they were ready to meet every demand that might be made upon them. As to the available capital of the Bank, it was impossible, in the case of a Bank like this, which did business at Calcutta, Mauritius, and many other places, to say at a moment's notice what the amount of it might be. The Bank had done business all along, and, so far as he could see, for the last three months their business had been profitable in spite of the adverse times.

After some further discussion had passed in Gujarati,

Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petty explained in English that the will of the meeting seemed to be in favour of winding up the Bank at a meeting to be afterwards held.

Mr. Veerchund Deepchund subsequently, on behalf of a large body of the native shareholders, expressed their confidence in the directors, and their willingness that the Bank should be wound up or continued as the directors might see fit. They thought, however, that the Bank ought not to advance more money or enter into much business, but should do its best to recover money and pay off debts. It had also been suggested, he said, that a new Bank should be formed from 1st January next, with the organization of the present one, and that the present shareholders should receive shares in it.

A Shareholder proposed that the branches should be wound up. (Laughter.)

Mr. Veerchund proposed—"That Mr. G. Green and Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Pitty be re-elected as directors."

Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee seconded this resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. Lallshunker Bullabhoy moved, and Mr. Dalsootram Hirjivundass seconded,—"That Messrs. Brodie and Wilson and Mr. Ambaram Kevalram be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year." This was also carried.

The Chairman then put the resolution to which Mr. Crawford had referred, and which was as follows:—"That inasmuch as it is technically necessary that the balance-sheet be drawn up in the form provided by the Act—though such form is not quite applicable to banking business—this meeting be adjourned till this day three weeks to permit of a formal balance-sheet being prepared and submitted to it."

This was seconded by Mr. Ambaram Kevalram.

Dr. Byramjee—Is it right to express our opinion as to the law in that resolution?

Mr. Crawford—Why should we not, if we have reason to do so?

The Chairman—We cannot alter the law by expressing this opinion.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

The Chairman, in answer to a question put by a native shareholder, said there were a few outstanding debts in Ahmedabad, and that the Bank had been trying for a long time to recover them. He believed that a person whom they had sent to Ahmedabad for that purpose had not yet collected enough to pay his railway fare.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

"THE COAL FEVER."—James Gower and nine other seamen of the ship *Clytha Belle*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, by refusing to do duty on board that vessel.

The nine first prisoners all pleaded guilty; the other, John Warwick, denied that he had refused duty.

His Worship—Very well; are you willing to go back to your duty?

Warwick—Yes, Sir.

His Worship—What do all you men refuse duty for?

The prisoner Gower said they had all been ill-treated on board ever since they joined.

His Worship—How have you been ill-treated?

Gower—We have been called out of our names.

His Worship—That's what you call ill treatment, is it? You would find your mistake out if you were on board a man-of-war, I think.

Gower (in an insolent tone)—I have been there.

The Captain stated that the whole of the men had received their full allowance—and more—while on board the ship, and had never been stinted of water or anything else.

His Worship—Have you ever ill-treated any of them.

The Captain—I don't know that I have, sir; but if I have, or any of my officers, we are amenable to the law.

His Worship—What's your cargo, captain?

Captain—Coal, sir.

His Worship—Ah, I thought as much.

Captain—The fact is, your Worship, they have all got the "coal fever."

His Worship then asked the prisoners severally if they would return to their work like men.

The whole of them, with the exception of Warwick, peremptorily refused to do so.

His Worship sentenced each of them to four weeks' hard labour, stone breaking, in the common jail.

The men left the bar evidently pleased with the prospect of getting away from the ship while her cargo was being got out.

His Worship (to Warwick)—You are willing to go to your duty?

Warwick—Yes, sir.

His Worship—Very good; you are discharged. You are the only sensible man amongst them.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—26TH JUNE.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT—Sukaram Bhawoo and Govind Khunder, Hindoos, were charged with stealing a quantity of sweetmeat and a brass dish together, of the value of Rs. 2-6 the property of Geerdhareenath Himmutram on the 24th inst. The first prisoner was discharged and the second committed for one month's hard labour. The goods were stolen from the prosecutor's shop in the Bhendy Bazaar, the second prisoner being caught in the fact. The only evidence against the second prisoner was that he was in the other man's company at the time.

FRAUD.—Doming Fernandes, Portuguese, was committed for one month's hard labour for fraudulently misapplying Rs. 5, in breach of trust, the property of Mekeley Marinelly. Prisoner was entrusted with the five rupees for bazaar purchases by the prosecutor, which he embezzled.

ASSAULT.—Gokoolpurson Lalldapursad for assaulting Chutia Andoo on the 24th instant, was fined Rs. 10. Mr. Jehangir appeared for the complainant.

TURBAN STEALING.—Luximon Gunnoo, Hindoo, was committed for one month's imprisonment for stealing a turban valued Rs. 6, belonging to Fakeer Essoob on the 24th instant.

DEFRAUDING THE BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Hormusjee Palunjee, 25, Parsee, was charged with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Rs. 12-12, by travelling in a second class carriage from Ahmedabad to the Tardeo station of that railway, without having previously paid his fare, or obtained a ticket, on Sunday last. The defence was that prisoner did obtain a ticket but lost it. He was ordered to pay the fare, and asked for time in which to raise the money.

THE SAME—Suckaram Vitto, Hindoo, for the same offence, but in respect of a journey in a third class carriage from Ahmedabad to Tardeo station on the same day, was ordered to pay Rs. 10, and in default committed for a week's imprisonment.

STEALING FROM THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Cheevajee Boonee was committed for one month's hard labour for stealing a piece of wood belonging to the B. B. and C. I Railway Company.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Huzarye Chundun, Hindoo, was committed for trial at the Sessions, on the charge of cheating and thereby inducing the delivery of Rs. 100 the property of Geerdharee Cuttoo on the 21st inst. The prosecutor lodged in the same house with the prisoner. On the day in question, he went to prosecutor and advised him to lay out the Rs. 100 he had in the purchase of gold; at the same time saying that he would take him (prosecutor) to the place where he could see his rupees to advantage, and that he (prisoner) would make good his (prosecutor's) loss of wages for the day. The prosecutor went with him to Sonapore Flats, where prisoner induced him to take the 100 rupees he had secured at his waist and give them to him (prisoner) to exchange for gold. Afterwards he palmed off a worthless brass chain on prosecutor who then gave him into custody.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Saturday, 23rd June, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

ON the sitting of the Court to-day,

Mr. Scoble resumed his reply on behalf of the relators and plaintiffs. In continuing his remarks upon the sacred books of the Kojahs he observed that those books were read by few and understood by still fewer. They were a farrago of Hinduism and Mahomedanism, pointing to neither one nor the other school of Islam; and as to the question whether the Kojahs had been Sunis or Shias the Court had much more reliable evidence to go upon in what was admitted to have been the usage of the community for upwards of fifty years. The Court, he contended, in taking that usage into consideration, must put altogether out of its mind the plea of mental reservation. He believed the doctrine of mental reservation to be an entire fabrication for the purposes of this suit. The learned counsel next called the attention of the Court to the little books published at the direction of Aga Khan for the purpose of instructing his followers in what he called their old faith; and he submitted that a fair inference might be drawn from these books that, until their publication, the outward religious observances of the Kojah community were typical of their inward faith. It was idle for the defendants to say that, until the year 1862, they did not know that the British Government would protect them in the outward profession of their faith, and that they were afraid that, if they did outwardly observe that faith, they would be subjected to injury and death by the ferocious Sunis by whom they were surrounded. The pretence was as miserable as it was false. It was a pretence which would not bear a moment's investigation. It was a pretence which crumbled to pieces as soon as it was tried by the light of truth. Mr. Scoble proceeded to observe that, if Aga Khan had had the slightest confidence in his case, he would have appeared before the Court to support it. He believed it to be a capital defect in the Government of this country that persons of high rank were allowed to escape attendance in courts of justice. He did not question the propriety of exemption in regard to Mahomedan women, but when princes of the blood royal in England had given evidence in obedience to a common subpœna, he considered it a serious mistake that in this country princelings of the Aga Khan stamp should be permitted to screen themselves as he had done.

Mr. McCulloch (for the defence) mentioned as a matter of fact that in one case the Duke of Cambridge gave his evidence in the form of a letter.

Mr. Scoble stated as another fact, that he himself had examined the Duke of Cambridge before a Committee of the House of Commons. In proceeding he maintained that a man who put forward such claims as Aga Khan's, and was afraid to come before the Court to support them, had no right to expect a judgment in his favour.

His Lordship—As regards the Aga it stands thus: the Code of Civil Procedure allows the exemption of certain persons from the Court on account of high rank, and Government, on the application of Aga Khan, has extended that exemption to his case.

Mr. Scoble said they had no evidence of that, and he therefore could not admit that it was so. Referring to the witnesses that had been called for the defence, he said that they included none of the older, wealthier, and more respectable persons belonging to the community, and that those who had been called were either the Aga's avowed henchmen, or persons whose position in other respects did not entitle them to much consideration in this Court. After some further remarks, the learned counsel submitted that the relators and plaintiffs must be taken to have established their case. It was perfectly clear, he contended, that, as members of the Kojah community, they were entitled to the first portion of their prayer being granted—viz., that an account be taken of all the movable and immovable property and effects belonging to the Kojah community or held in trust for the same. The decision of Sir E. Perry was that the property in question was held on trust by the Jamat, and the evidence that had been given on behalf of the defendants in the course of this suit did not displace that decision. On the contrary, so far as the evidence went, it rather tended to confirm it, and only by the very fullest admission of the doctrine of mental reservation could the Court arrive at any other conclusion. It had been admitted by Allaruckia Soomar that there was property under his management to the value of three lakhs or upwards; and with regard to portions of that property—and especially with regard to the burial-ground—the relators had proved the existence of certain private rights, and that certain persons who were in the same interest as the relators were, and had been for years, in the enjoyment of the exclusive use of certain portions of the burial-ground. As to the rest of the property it had been purchased out of what Aga Khan described as the revenue accruing to the Jamat from the voluntary contributions and customary fees paid by members of the community. Then, in regard to the present Mukhi and Kamaria, and the prayer for their displacement in the second para. of the prayer of the information, he thought His Lordship must be of opinion that they had made out a case for that. It was admitted—in fact, it was made a matter of glorification on the part of the defendants—that the Mukhi and Kamaria, without any express authority on the part of the Jamat, had during the whole period of their tenure of office been paying very large sums to the Aga, which ought of right to have been devoted to the purposes of the Jamat, and which could not with propriety have been given over to him except as a voluntary gift by the members of the Jamat. The relators further prayed that provision might be made for the election and appointment from time to time of proper persons to fill those offices. His Lordship must see the evil of having the nominees of Aga Khan filling those appointments, and that this was obviously a matter for the interference of the Court. The next para. in the prayer was for an item of relief which was consequential upon the granting of the second—viz., that Allaruckia Soomar and Khakee Pudumsey should deliver over to their successors in office the trust premises, &c., in their possession. The next was in like manner consequential, referring to property in the possession of other defendants who were trustees. In the follwing para. the relators asked for a declaration (perhaps somewhat more limited than that which was asked for in the original Bill) that the "trust premises are holden and ought to be applied to and for the original charitable, religious, and public uses and trusts to or for which the same were dedicated, or intended so to be, and none other." So far they were obviously entitled to relief under the terms of Sir E. Perry's decree—"and that no person not being a member, or having ceased to be a member of the same, is entitled unto or ought to have any share or interest therein, or any voice in the management thereof." If His Lordship should be satisfied, either that the Kojahs were Suni in their origin, or—not being satisfied on that point—that the Kojahs had been Suni in their practice from the time of the establishment of the institutions which were referred to in that portion of the prayer, then His Lordship would be bound—upon the authority of the cases he had quoted, and which showed that no majority whatever by altering their opinions could in any way divert a charity from the purposes for which it was originally appropriated,—to give effect to that part of the prayer. But if His Lordship came to the conclusion that the question as to Suni or Shia religion should be decided in favour of the latter—the defendants' party—then he might give effect to that portion of the prayer which did not seek an exclusion of persons professing the Shia belief; or he might, in the discretion which was exercised by Courts of Equity in such matters, decree a partition of property between the parties on such terms as to the Court should seem fit. The sixth para. of the prayer was consequential. The 7th prayed for a perpetual injunction against Aga Khan from any interference in the affairs of the community. That was a portion of the prayer which he (Mr. Scoble) pressed most earnestly, not only on behalf of the relators and plaintiffs, but in the interest also of the defendants. His Lordship must be convinced from the evidence which had been given in this case that the connection between Aga Khan and the Kojah community was one of benefit to himself only, and of unmixed disadvantage to the community. Starting in 1829 with a statement of the purposes to which he applied, and for which he received, the religious contributions from the Kojahs at that time,—viz., that he might exercise charity, engage in prayer, and provide accommodation for Kojah pilgrims visiting the shrines of Karbela—what do we find? From the evidence of his own witnesses who went to the *Durkhana* at Kerman, what do we find? The Advocate General, with a simplicity that was charming, showing how fully he believed in the Aga's desire to do something for his money, asked one of those witnesses—Did the Aga expound anything to you? The witness was astonished. "What was there for him to expound?" said he. "We viewed his face and kissed his hand!" My Lord (said the learned counsel) the Aga does not expound his religion. Calling himself the head of the sect of Ismailis he has the baseness—I can call it by no other word—to take money from any persons whom he can find sufficient fools to give it him:—not from Mahomedans only—not merely from Kojahs, from the poor people of Sind and Kattiawar, whom he vexes by his extortions, and by means of an organization which, from reasons of state policy, ought not to be allowed to continue—but from Bujars, Gujars, Momnas, and even Hindoos. So long as they are willing to furnish him with cash he will allow them to view his face and kiss his hand. That was a connection which was not beneficial to the community; and the Aga, having been declared by the Court to have no right whatever to the accumulated charitable property of the Jamat, ought to be prevented by the perpetual injunction sought for in the 7th para. of the prayer from interfering any further in the affairs of the Kojah community.

His Lordship—I may think,—and probably I do think,—that the Kojahs have been very ill-advised in paying these moneys to Aga Khan, but that is not the question which I have to decide. That is entirely their own consideration. But if it is shown that a certain relation exists between them and the head of his family, which gives the head of the family for the time being the right to expect certain contributions from the community ——

Mr. Scoble—A right to expect, but not a right to demand.

His Lordship—I understand it is admitted on the part of the Aga that he has not a right to enforce those payments, and for that reason the suit of 1829 was withdrawn.

Mr. Scoble—He enforces the payments by a threat of excommunication.

His Lordship—Suppose it should turn out to be the view of the Court that the Kojahs are the descendants of a community who were converted from Hinduism to Mahomedanism, and that from the first they have entertained a strong respect for this family, and have evinced that respect by contributions of money, can it be said that if any member of the community should refuse or decline to make that voluntary payment—which is the token or test of his respect—they would not have a right to expel him?

Mr. Scoble—I say that, for no man can be compelled to make a voluntary payment.

His Lordship—There is a difference between compelling payment and saying that one of the conditions of your membership shall be that you make these payments, and that if you fail in that condition of membership we shall turn you out of the caste. Surely that is very consistent with the state of things.

Mr. Scoble—It is precisely for that very reason that we come to ask for the assistance and protection of the Court, because the payments are called voluntary, and nevertheless are enforced by excommunication. No compulsion—only *must*. We ask the Court to interfere to prevent that state of things.

His Lordship—You ask the Court to interfere in the arrangements of the caste.

Mr. Scoble—I apprehend that the Court is bound to interfere for the protection of the subject.

His Lordship—It is not bound to interfere between the subject and his own wishes.

Mr. Scoble—We are subjects, though members of the Kojah community, and claim to have our rights protected as such members.

His Lordship—Suppose that, after having departed from the ancient religious belief, or having failed in a payment which is a condition of membership, you have ceased to be members of the caste, would not interference on the part of a European Court of Chancery, sitting in a city peopled chiefly by Mahomedans and Hindoos, be more than could be expected of it?

Mr. Scoble—I submit that every member of the community has a right to come to this Court and ask the Court to protect him in the enjoyment of his position as a member of the community.

His Lordship—The question is, what makes a person a member of the Kojah community?

Mr. Scoble—Birth, my Lord. There can be no other test. Birth is the test of Kojahism—not payments to Aga Khan. It is not even professed by Aga Khan that the payment to him is a test of Kojahism; and yet he claims the right to expel those who refuse the payments. But even if the Court does hold that the Kojah community may exercise a power of excommunicating, in obedience to the order of Aga Khan, that does not apply to the rights of the relators and plaintiffs and the others who are of their party, with regard to the accumulated property of the community before this suit was brought, for at that time the so-called excommunication had not taken place. They have a right to have the funds properly administered by the Court whether the decision of the Court be in favour of the Suni or of the Shia origin of the Kojahs.

His Lordship—Surely if the trust is not clear the Court will not interfere. It will leave the caste to settle the matter among themselves.

Mr. Scoble—I quoted cases yesterday to show that, where there is a general trust, the Court will seize hold of it and fix its appropriation.

His Lordship—You cited certain cases in which the Court of Equity in England could exercise that power, but I should be very slow, in this country, to exercise all the power exercised by a Court in England.

Mr. Scoble—The Court must be bound by something.

His Lordship—The Court must be bound by its own discretion.

Mr. Scoble.—I submit not, my Lord. The Court must be bound by the old Charter, where it is laid down that Mahomedans and Gentoos (Hindoos) are to have their own law applied only in questions of succession and inheritance.

His Lordship was understood to say that surely this was a question of succession and inheritance.

Mr. Scoble afterwards submitted that, in the event of His Lordship being of opinion that the Kojahs could not be said to have been distinctly either Suni or Shia, the Court would at any rate be bound to make a partition of the property.

His Lordship—Surely not. If there is no clear trust the Court would not interfere.

Mr. Scoble—Surely the Court would not dismiss the information on the ground of the trust being not precisely clear?

His Lordship—I think it would.

Mr. Scoble—The cases I quoted yesterday——

His Lordship—Those were cases in which the grounds of the appropriation were extended to objects similar to those indicated. I know no case which shows that when a Court is asked to interpose in the affairs of a religious community, and it is found impossible to ascertain historically their origin, or what the religious views of the community were, the Court will interfere.

Mr. Scoble contended that in that case the Court would act upon what was the usage of the caste in the period immediately antecedent to the bringing of the suit, and he quoted a case in which the Court went upon the practice of the previous thirty years.

His Lordship remarked that this was a point he would have to consider in forming his decision upon the case.

Mr. Scoble contended that, even if His Lordship should be unable to come to a distinct conclusion as to the historical origin of the caste, and the practices which were introduced into it by its original founder, the Court would nevertheless look to what had been the practice of the community during the period with regard to which they had evidence. Proof had been given—and the fact was not denied by the other side—of an outward conformity to the Suni faith, which dated from time immemorial up to 1862; and with regard to the real internal convictions of the Kojahs they had given evidence quite as reliable and as favourable to the systematic belief in the Suni faith. The Court, he maintained, could not decline jurisdiction in a case of this sort; and Sir E. Perry had already laid down in the case of *Gungbae vs. Thavur, Moola*, that in dealing with a charity the Court must deal with it according to English law. On that authority he held that in every case tried in this Court in which questions of religion were involved, the Court would decide, if there were no distinct *lex loci* to guide it, according to the principles of English law. The Court, finding itself unable to apply English law in its perfect strictness in this case, would apply "equity and good conscience," in order that such a state of things as the present should not be allowed to continue. If the Court should feel that there was not a sufficient charitable trust proved to exist for the benefit of the whole Kojah community, and that there was not a sufficient charitable use established, it would nevertheless be incumbent upon the Court, according to "equity and good conscience," to put an end to the dissensions of the caste by directing a partition of the property.

A little discussion passed as to the words "equity and good conscience" (which occur in the Regulations), and on a reference to the Old Charter it was found that the expression used was "justice and right."

His Lordship observed that in the remarks he had made he did not intend to give any indication of what his decision might be, but only to derive assistance from the learned counsel. He remarked that there would be a difficulty in partitioning with regard to two items of the property at any rate—viz., the Musjid and the burial-ground—unless there could be a sale and a division of the proceeds.

Mr. Scoble—There could not be a sale of the Musjid; that would be equally contrary to both the Shia and the Suni faith.

His Lordship—I apprehend it would be so.

Mr. Scoble—With regard to the burial-ground there might be a difficulty, but as to the public portion perhaps the best way would be to shut it up.

Mr. Scoble, in bringing his remarks to a conclusion, submitted that on the whole case the relators and plaintiffs had made out they were entitled to the relief prayed. They had shown that the power which Aga Khan professed to wield was a power which the law declared that no man in this country should wield. Under the threat of a spiritual penalty he extorted money from his followers; and the fact of that being an infraction of the Penal Code, entitled the relators to the injunction they prayed for. It was essential for the well-being of every community in the place—be it Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Parsee—that the Court should step in, in this case, and decide peremptorily, rightfully, and justly. And he would add that if, by the decision of the Court, those questions were still left unsettled, the consequences to the tranquility of the community would be most serious. The task was a difficult one, but its difficulty was only in proportion to its importance. It was a task, he was sure, from which His Lordship would not shrink. His Lordship had given a patient attention to the case,—a case which had lasted, he thought, a time unprecedented in this Court. The parties for whom he (Mr. Scoble) appeared left the case confidently in the hands of His Lordship, and they felt assured that he would administer, not only according to English law, but according to that law of "justice and right" which, by the Old Charter, His Lordship was authorised to administer.

Mr. Green, on behalf of the defendants, was permitted by the Court to reply briefly in reference to the new authorities cited by Mr. Scoble. He quoted one or two additional cases, and he contended that a large number of the cases which his learned friend had named had very little application to the present suit, for they were cases where there was clearly an intention to dedicate a certain sum to charity.

His Lordship thought this brought the case to a close. He had been extremely assisted by the industry and ability that the counsel engaged in the suit had exhibited throughout the proceedings. As there was a vast amount of matter, consisting of both documentary evidence and printed authorities, to go through, it would take him a considerable time to prepare his decision. He was not in a position to say when he would be ready to give his judgment, but he would inform the bar a week beforehand of his intention to give it. The case, he remarked, had been very ably conducted on both sides.

The time occupied by this case has been altogether twenty-five days.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Saturday, 23rd June, 1866.)

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

A DECREE OF MR. ANSTEY'S AFFIRMED.

Jevanbae, widow, vs. *John Brown*.

THEIR Lordships sat to hear appeals this morning.

Mr. Mayhew with Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Howard with Mr. Green, for the respondent.

This was an appeal against the decree in the case of *Jevanbae, widow*, vs. *John Brown*, tried before Mr. Anstey in September last. In the original suit the defendant, about the 1st of November 1861, entered into negociations with the plaintiff for the hire of a bungalow in Bellasis Road, (Byculla,) and it was ultimately agreed between them that she should let him the same for a term of two years at a monthly rent of Rs. 100, and further agreed that she was to sign and deliver to him a memo. of agreement. In accordance therewith she signed a paper written in English, purporting to be a memorandum of agreement, to the effect that she had let to the defendant the bungalow in question at Rs. 100 per mensem for two years, and was to perform the usual repairs. She further agreed to renew the lease at the expiration of the two years, on the same terms, for any period defendant might wish to have it renewed. It was alleged that this memo. was taken possession of by the defendant immediately after it was signed, and that it continued in his possession ever since. Plaintiff alleged that she was not aware of its contents until about the time of the trial, when a copy of it was furnished to her by defendants' solicitor. Plaintiff alleged that she never agreed to grant defendant a renewal of the lease after the expiration of the two years. That she could neither read, write, nor speak English, and had not at the time the advice of any person in the matter, and was induced to sign the paper upon the representation of the defendant, that it contained the terms upon which she had agreed to let the bungalow to him, and that she accordingly signed the same on the faith of such representations, and in ignorance that it contained an agreement on her part to renew the lease at the expiration of the two years for such period as the defendant might insist upon. The lease expired on 1st November 1863, and at the expiration of that term plaintiff required the defendant to quit, and to give up possession of the bungalow to her, or to pay her an increased rent of Rs. 150 per mensem, but defendant refused to comply with either of such requests, and on the contrary, threatened, in case the plaintiff did not execute a renewed lease to him for a period of ten years from 1st November 1863, to commence proceedings against her to compel a specific performance of the alleged terms of agreement. The plaintiff sought for the following relief,—that it might be declared that the memo. of agreement of the 1st November 1861 was obtained from her by fraud and misrepresentation, and ought, therefore, to be delivered up to be cancelled accordingly by the defendant; also that the defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the increased monthly rent of Rs. 150 from the 1st November 1863 until such time as he shall have delivered up possession of the bungalow to her, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The case set up for the defendant was that the plaintiff's late husband Rustomjee Nowrojee, had entered into an agreement to let him the bungalow in question on the 16th June 1860, at a rent of Rs. 100 per month, and that he occupied the same on these terms up to 16th September 1861, with an understanding that the lease should be renewed on the same terms, Rustomjee Nowrojee dying on the 15th November following, the plaintiff herself executed the agreement for renewal. Defendant denied the statement of the plaintiff that she was not aware of the contents of the agreement until about the time when the action was brought. He also denied that the agreement contained the conditions alleged by the plaintiff, and he said that the conditions of the agreement was fully explained to, and properly understood by, her when she signed the same. He likewise denied that the execution of the agreement by the plaintiff was in any way brought about by fraud or misrepresentation.

The Court on that occasion found for the defendant on all the issues except one, and decided that the defendant was entitled to the renewal of the lease for a term of ten years from 1st November 1863, but that he was not entitled to have his tenancy permanently renewable. The Court considered that defendant was entitled to recover from the plaintiff Rs. 806, being the costs incurred by him in the suit and in the preparation of the lease, and further that the plaintiff should execute a proper lease of the bungalow to the defendant for a term of ten years from 1st November 1863 at Rs. 100 per mensem. The Court ordered the defendant to pay all arrears of rent due to plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 100 per month.

The plaintiff now appealed against the decree of the Court below on the following amongst other grounds, that the finding was against the weight of the evidence; that the Judge ought to have found that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief asked in the plaint; that the Judge had no jurisdiction to make an order in the suit that the plaintiff should execute to defendant a lease of the bungalow in question in the manner mentioned in the decree; that the Judge ought to have found that the plaintiff had power to cancel or require the defendant to yield up unto her the possession of the premises at the expiration of the two years; that the Judge ought to have found that the agreement was void for want of mutuality, and that he was wrong in giving as his reason for finding that the defendant was entitled to a lease for ten years of possession beginning from 1st November 1863; that the Judge ought not to have decreed that the plaintiff should pay the defendant's costs, but that he should be ordered to pay hers, and also the costs of preparing the lease.

The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, said that, looking at the circumstances of the case, but not laying down a general rule, and looking to the manifest untruthfulness of the plaintiff's account in many respects, and also to the conduct of her counsel in the Court below, he thought the Judge was right in the conclusion he came to in decreeing a specific performance. The ground of opposition having failed, in this particular case, the Court decided on the particular circumstances. The decree must be amended by making the defendant pay the costs of the preparation of the lease, otherwise the decree of the Court below was confirmed, and the appellant ordered to pay the costs of appeal.

Mr. Justice Westropp concurred with the learned Chief Justice, and observed that it was not contended that there was anything inequitable in the terms of the lease, the terms of which were such as defendant might have required, and it showed nothing more than a reasonable exercise of option. The Court, therefore, could not alter the decree, except in respect to the small point mentioned by the Chief Justice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A telegram received here to-day from London states the losses of this Bank to be *a million sterling!* If this be true, what confidence can be placed in the reports of any Bank under the sun? for if any reports ever looked well in print, those of this Bank did, and attention has frequently been drawn to the independence and capacity of the Auditors of this institution.

It is of course utterly impossible that the enormous sum of one million sterling can have been lost since the last report was issued by the Directors in the month of March, and a dividend declared at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum. If, therefore, the present telegram be correct, the Directors and officials will be liable to criminal prosecutions, and will richly deserve the most severe punishment which the law can inflict. For there is no limit to the injuries which cooked accounts and garbled statements may produce: and no shareholder can have any confidence in any Board or any Auditors whatsoever after such a shock as this. Indeed, it appears to me that nothing will restore confidence to shareholders generally, unless Government appoint thoroughly efficient and disinterested inspectors to examine the affairs of all such institutions as may be in a position to show a true report of their liabilities and assets.

Auditors appear to imagine that they have only to certify to the accurate addition of the columns of figures placed before them, but they will find to their cost that a serious responsibility attaches to their office.

Bombay, 26th June. A SHAREHOLDER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

NEEMUCH. 18TH JUNE.

IF I was one of the educated natives of India (which I can safely say I am not,) I should commence this week's letter by informing you that Jupiter Pluvius had paid us a visit, but, as I hail from another country, I will state in plain English that it rained. We have had abominably sultry weather the last two or three days two or three showers of rain have cooled the air for a few hours at a time, but the heat came on again worse than ever. The health of the troops has been remarkably good this year. Cholera has not made its appearance, and we are all as cheerful as possible.

The amateurs of H. M.'s 33rd gave their promised performance on Wednesday and Friday last. The pieces chosen (two farces) were, "*Two Heads are better than One*," and "*Your Likeness—one shilling*." Criticism in a small station like this is not an easy matter. In large stations where amateurs abound, where the manager can control any mutinous actor by easing him of his post, and where glazed calico, silver paper and cotton tights can be had for the asking, I do not consider it "hard lines" if a performance is judged solely on its merits. With everything ready to hand, everybody is justified in expecting his money's worth, and, should he fail in obtaining it, I for one don't blame him for grumbling. Here, however, the case is different. To put a piece together, actors and all, is no small labour; to provide against the possibility of being minus an actor, if by any accident Private Dash should happen to be in the guard-room instead of on the stage, is a task equal to that of cleaning the Augean stables. The community, moreover, is small, consequently the prices must be high, or the preparations be kept within a very, very small compass. The Neemuch amateurs having manfully met these obstacles have, I am delighted to say, achieved a success, *i. e.*—they have pleased all but a few well known, and marked grumblers.

In the first of the abovenamed pieces I award the palm to Mr. Quin. His "Sammy" was really first rate, well studied, and well acted. Mr. Eden as "Charles Conquest" comes next. Shorn of his hirsute appendages, every body agreed that, as he had made the sacrifice he ought to have relieved Sergeant Stansby of the female part. As Charles Conquest, however, Mr. Eden showed what he could do, and gave great encouragement to his backers. For the rest, Maxwelton (Corporal Rawcliffe) was very well "got up," but the part was over done, and the struggle to keep the eye glass at work was too evident. The remaining characters were fair. The second piece was never written for soldiers, and all the points were, in consequence, lost. I find it impossible to say a word in its favour. Private Delmater kept the house in good humour between the pieces with some capital nigger songs. The ladies did not muster strong, but then the heat was intense, and punkahs unknown.

What a row Sir William Mansfield has got into! Lieutenant Christie, at present doing duty officer with the 8th N. I., at this station, but formerly, as we all remember, A. D. C. to His Excellency, has been sent for—so I hear—to give evidence in Jervis *v.* Mansfield; damages one lac of rupees for defamation of character. I should imagine that His Excellency will curtail the duties of his personal Staff for the future, as exposures, such as the one every one awaits now, must be anything but agreeable to a man in his position.

No. 2 Shikaring party came in a few days ago; they killed three tigers in their ten days,—a very fair bag indeed, considering that they only had seven working days. Shooting is over for the time here, as all the ravines and river beds are full of water, and the animals have, in consequence, betaken themselves to the hill tops.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Murtagh arrived here last Saturday to take charge of the Artillery vice Royle, gone home sick. I have no more fashionable arrivals to report, but, Micawber like, I wish to pronounce an oration over an officer we are about to lose. The gunners are in grief, and the whole station sympathise with them. Captain Ritchie goes away sick next Wednesday. I am certain that there is no more popular man amongst us. In official and private life his sole endeavours have been to make everything pleasant for everybody, and the universal regret which his departure has caused is the best proof of his success.

Our Brigadier is hard at work putting the Race Course (we have such a thing in Neemuch,) to rights, so possibly I may have to report upon a "spring meeting" shortly.

MADRAS

ON the 22nd ultimo the acting Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway addressed the acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, recommending the discontinuance of the 7.45 A. M. West, and the 12.30 P. M. East Trains between Coimbatore and Beypoor on Sundays during the south-west monsoons, at which season the traffic between those stations is very small. On the 4th instant Government sanctioned the proposal. Passengers and goods will now be conveyed on Sundays by the 1 P. M. West and the 7. 15 A. M. East Trains.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June 20.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ON Tuesday last, at about half-past 5 P. M., a dense cloud of locusts was observed hovering over this station (Allahabad); their course was from N. E. to S. W. Evening closing, we are not aware whether these destructive insects alighted at this station, or passed over.—*Pioneer, June 20.*

YESTERDAY fell the first shower of rain, and the weather, which was intolerable a few days back, is now bearable enough; we cannot yet say it is pleasant.—*Id.*

FLIES IN THE EAR.—*Journal de Medicine et de Chirurgie Pratiques* contains the following curious account:—

"A locksmith, aged 52, having been treated at the Hospital Beaujon for a dislocation, has been sent to the Asile Vincennes for his complete recovery. A few days before leaving that establishment, he felt as if a fly had got into his left ear. He took a lucifer match, and tried to get out the intruder with it, but not succeeding, and the pain having subsided, he took no more notice of it. Three days later, being at St. Ouen, he experienced a tickling in his ear, which prevented him from sleeping, and on the following day he went to Dr. Jarjavay's consultation. Here, upon examination, two small larvæ, like those which are met with in dead bodies, were found in his ear. The patient complained of very violent pain in that organ, and all along a line, which, beginning from the middle of the forehead, followed the eyebrow, and, crossing the temple, ended behind the mastoid apophysis. He had cramp and a tingling sensation in the arm, fits of trembling, sickness, &c. On visiting him in the evening, Dr. Jarjavay poured a few drops of ether into his ear. This caused great pain at first, but soon after it produced considerable relief, and during the night upwards of 100 larvæ fell out of the ear on the man's pillow. On the following morning the doctor perceived some large larvæ of musca carnaria at the bottom of the meatus auditorius. Dr. Jarjavay got a few out with a proper instrument, then made some injections which brought out fifteen more, and in the evening poured a drop of ether into the ear, whereby three more were got rid of. On the day after, no more larvæ were visible, but the tympanum was discovered to be perforated. The case was now treated with injections of mallows and emollient poultices, and three days later the patient left the hospital perfectly recovered."

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000), RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

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Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

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SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
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H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

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2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
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The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

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Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. ,,
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d.
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ......at 1s. 11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PEGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£340,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.—
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On demand .... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 07/16d. ,,
2 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 do. ... ...at 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ....at 2s. 0d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ¾ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURRUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes.............. 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe-custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.................... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0d. ,,
Demand. .... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન, ચાઇના, એંડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

दी बांक आफ हींदुस्थान, चाइना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up..............................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.......................... 106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

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40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... ,, MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... ,, DENT & Co.
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Sydney .... ,, FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin........... ,, DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund..................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of... 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

1st January 1866.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
| Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent.; a *reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe [illegible] *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
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6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

		£	s.	d.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...	6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,

		Rs.	as.	p.
at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	,,	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	,,	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
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FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

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BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co., and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

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BENNETT & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Dongersey Goopjee:—6 Back Bay Shares.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th June 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 ,, ,, Madapollams.
15 ,, ,, Jacconets.
7 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
9 ,, Mule and Water Twist.
300 Casks Portland Cement.
H K & Co. 1/12—12 Cases Lamps.

SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, near the new Barracks, about

2,000 Teakwood Rafters.
1,000 Ditto and Junglewood Planks.
100 Junglewood Logs,
300 Ditto Posts.
200,000 Tiles.
2,000 Bamboo Mats (new).
3,000 Pieces Scantling.

A deposit of 30 per cent. must be paid at the time of sale, and all purchases paid for and cleared away within one week.

SALE OF MALWA OPIUM.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Moosa Hajee Joseph, by order of Marwaree Javareemull Dulsookroy:—

25 Chests of Malwa Opium.

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

35 Bales 7 lb. Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, 5½ ,, ,, Madapollams.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Mary dos Anjos, widow of the late Mr. Doming Francis dos Anjos, a piece of Fazendaree Ground, a Dwelling-house with tattas and covered with tiles, situate without the Fort, in the Oart known by the name of Dookerwaddy Lane, on Girgaum Road, admeasuring 41 feet in length and 41 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed under No. 24.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Liquidators Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of privately, the following most valuable and useful Machinery:—

1 40-Horse Power Condensing Engine, complete.
2 Improved Patent Brick-making Machines, calculated to throw out 33,000 bricks per day.
1 Double Action Brick and Tile-making Machine.
1 Improved Brick-pressing Machine.
2 Clay-crushing and Pugging Machines.
2 Sets Hoist and Waggon-tippling Machinery.
2 Sets of Clay Lifts.

Wrought Iron Waggons, Bridge Rails, Circular Saw, Bench Saws, &c.

A quantity of Spades, Picks, Barrows, Piping, Tools, Stores, &c.

N. B.—The above Machinery is quite new, and was sent to this country under especial order, consequently it can be safely relied upon as being all that can be desired.

For further information apply to the undersigned, who will be glad to receive private offers.

Bombay, 27th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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